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NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY
FIRST QUARTER REPORT

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Center
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The United States Travel Data Center is the national, non-profit center for travel and tourism research. Since its establishment in 1973, the Data Center has devoted itself to advancing the common interests of the travel industry and the public it serves by encouraging, sponsoring and conducting statistical, economic, and scientific research concerning travel, the travel industry and travel-related industries. In pursuit of this objective, the Data Center gathers, analyzes, publishes and disseminates the results of such research, and cooperates with all government agencies, private industry and academic institutions with similar purposes and objectives. The Data Center is financed through publication sales, membership dues and contract research. It is located in Suite 610, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Travel during the first quarter of 1985 grew from the volume of travel recorded during the previous year.

- Americans took 95 million trips during the months of January, February, and March, an increase of 11 percent from the same period of 1984. An increase in the size of the average travel party resulted in a 13 percent increase in the total number of person-trips to 172 million.

- Travelers spent four percent more nights away from home although the average trip duration dropped from 5.2 nights reported in 1984 to 4.2 nights in 1985. Round-trip distances rose from the previous year, averaging 990 miles, causing the total number of person-miles covered this quarter to rise over 25 percent.

- Vacation travel posted strong growth during the first quarter as the number of person-trips rose almost 16 percent.

- Travel to visit friends and relatives increased substantially during January, February, and March, 1985. Even with the nine percent decline in travel for "other pleasure" purposes, travel for pleasure purposes rose 16 percent.

- Growth in business/convention travel was substantial during the first quarter of 1985, rising 22 percent over the level of business/convention travel recorded for the first quarter of 1984.

- Travel by air was particularly strong, increasing 11 percent over 1984's first quarter, while travel using personal motor vehicles rose five percent over last year.

- The South Atlantic census region attracted the largest number of travelers during the first quarter of 1985, but the Pacific region experienced the greatest growth over 1984.

- The South Atlantic region was the greatest producer of travelers, generating 19 percent of total person-trips during the first quarter, followed by the Pacific region, 17 percent.

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INTRODUCTION

In March 1979, the U.S. Travel Data Center began conducting a monthly National Travel Survey. Since that time, quarterly and annual summaries of results have been published regularly to provide Data Center members and other interested marketers and researchers with timely, consistent and relevant data on major trends in U.S. travel activity.

Travel activity in recent years has forced a plethora of challenges. Petroleum shortages, inflation, changing regulatory policies, and economic decline and recovery all influence the volume and patterns of U.S. travel activity. This and other reports from the Data Center's National Travel Survey contribute to a better understanding of changing travel markets.

This report summarizes U.S. travel volume and characteristics during the first quarter of 1985.

GUIDE TO USING THIS REPORT

The first section of this report reviews factors related to U.S. travel activity in the past, specifically economic conditions and weather patterns.

Next is an analysis of major travel patterns and trends occurring during the first quarter of 1985 compared to the same period of 1984. Separate discussions of a number of important U.S. travel markets are included. Throughout this analysis, lettered tables show characteristics of the average trip in a number of different categories.

Summary tables of the complete results of the first quarter 1985 National Travel Survey arranged by type of trip comprise Appendix A. These tables show the base number of trips and person-trips for each category and the percent distributions of these trips and person-trips by a number of trip and traveler characteristics. References appearing in parentheses are made in the analysis to these summary tables.

Following earlier National Travel Surveys, travel is measured by trips and person-trips. A "trip" is defined as travel to a place 100 miles or more away from home and return, whether or not an overnight stay is involved. Every time a respondent travels, either alone or with other members of the household, a trip is recorded. A "person-trip" is counted every time one person takes a trip. If the respondent travels with two other members of the household, one trip and three person-trips are counted. More detailed definitions of these and other terms used in this report are found in Appendix B: Glossary of Terms. Also located in the appendices are the following: Appendix C which provides a description of the methodology used to conduct the survey, Appendix D which shows a summary of the sample characteristics for the first quarter of 1985, and Appendix E which discusses sampling error.

This is the first report is a series of reports based on the 1985 National Travel Survey. Quarter and annual reports summarizing data from the 1979 through 1984 National Travel Surveys have also been published.

Members of the travel industry and other interested parties are invited to participate in the National Travel Survey program. The survey combines the low cost advantage of a syndicated study with the flexibility of custom research to provide subscribers with the best survey package the Data Center can offer.

In addition to receiving reliable monthly data on Americans' travel activity and intentions, subscribers are entitled to add several questions of their own selection at any time during the year and to use the existing data base to segment responses.

For a prospectus describing the National Travel Survey, contact Suzanne D. Cook, Assistant Director, U.S. Travel Data Center, Suite 610, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, (202) 293-1040.

BACKGROUND FACTORS FOR TRAVEL DURING FIRST QUARTER, 1985

Economic Developments

The burden of the massive international trade deficit was responsible for the slowdown in economic activity for the first quarter of 1985.

Consumer demand for goods and services grew solidly during the first quarter of 1985. However, much of this increased demand was met by imported goods diverting what could have been a powerful boost to production and gross national product. Table A below provides a comparison of the major economic developments between the first quarters of 1985 and 1984.

Table A: Overall U.S. Economic Developments,
First Quarter, 1985 and 1984
(Percent change from previous year)

	1985	1984
Dollar GNP	7.2%	12.0%
Real GNP	3.3	8.0
Personal income	7.6	9.9
Personal consumption expenditure(real)	4.3	6.3
Corporate profits after tax	-9.0	46.8
Consumer price index	3.6	4.4
Travel price index	3.6	5.8
Payroll employment	3.9	4.8

Dollar GNP fell to a languid increase of seven percent over first quarter 1984, and rose by an annual rate of five percent over the fourth quarter of 1984. In real terms, GNP dropped to a tepid three percent increase over the first quarter of 1984 and rose by an annual rate of less than one percent from the previous quarter.

As a result of the slow economic activity, the decline in production, and increased foreign competition, corporate profits for the first quarter slid nine percent below 1984 first quarter profits.

Despite the effect of imported goods displacing domestic production, thereby retarding growth in this sector, employers continued to add more workers to their payrolls, as evidenced by the four percent increase in payroll employment.

Personal income rose nearly eight percent over first quarter 1984, well above the increases in employment and consumer prices. Nearly five percent of personal income during the first quarter of 1985 was allocated to personal saving compared to six percent allocated during the first quarter of 1984, indicating a greater proportion of personal income supported increased spending.

Real personal consumption expenditures grew four percent over the first quarter of 1984, and as indicated in the table above, the rate of increase outpaced the rate of growth in real GNP. Much of the increase in consumer spending was in the services sector followed closely by durable goods.

The rate of inflation remained under control during the first quarter of 1985 as the consumer price index posted moderate growth. Likewise, the cost of travel, as measured by the Travel Price Index, also posted moderate growth, and at a rate slightly below the CPI. The price of gasoline fell during each month of the quarter, offsetting large gains in airline fares and intercity bus fares.

These economic events coupled with the Ohio bank crisis, produced an overall decline in the Consumer Confidence Index. Although consumers were more confident about current business conditions this quarter than they were during the same period of time last year, their levels of optimism towards future economic conditions dipped well below the level recorded during the first quarter of 1984. The Buying Plans Index, however, increased, indicating consumers were apparently trying to hedge themselves against an unpleasant future, as plans to purchase automobiles and major appliances increased.[1]

It appeared that Americans had decided to take advantage of the current economic conditions by diverting some of their discretionary spending towards travel.

Weather Conditions. Cold frigid temperatures established over 200 new records during January. By the middle of February, temperatures warmed, melting snow, and along with heavy rains caused flooding in states in the East South Central, and West South Central regions. Most of the nation experienced above average temperatures during March. Major storms in early and late March hit the middle U.S. with high winds, hail, and heavy snow or rain.

Special Events. For the January, 1985 calendar, New Year's Day fell on a Tuesday, with many Americans having to report back to work the next day. February's calendar included Washington's Birthday observed on Monday, February 18. During March, Palm Sunday was observed on March 31. January and February for both 1985 and 1984 had four full weekends. March, 1985 featured five full weekends while March 1984 carried four.

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[1] Consumer Attitudes and Buying Plans, The Conference Board, January-February, 1985.

OVERVIEW OF FIRST QUARTER 1985 TRAVEL ACTIVITY

The National Travel Survey reported that an average of 24 million Americans (age 18+), 14 percent of the total adult population, traveled during each month of the first quarter of 1985. A total of 95 million trips and 172 million person-trips were generated as travel increased 13 percent over the same period of 1984 (Table 1A and 1B).

Although the average trip was shorter in duration this quarter than the year before, as indicated in Table B below, greater travel volume and somewhat larger travel parties increased total nights spend away from home by five percent. Total person-miles increased as the average distance rose by almost nine percent over first quarter 1984 (Tables 1C and 1D).

Table B: Characteristics of the Average Person-trip, First Quarter, 1985 and 1984

	1985	1984
Persons per trip	1.80	1.77
Miles/person trip*	990	910
Nights/person-trip	4.8	5.2

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*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

The overall increase in travel activity was centered in the exceptional growth in visits to friends and relatives. Even with a decline in travel for "other pleasure" purposes such as sightseeing, entertainment, and outdoor recreation, pleasure travel rose 16 percent for the quarter. Travel for business/convention purposes also experienced a sharp increase of 22 percent (Table 1B).

Growth in vacation travel was strong this quarter. Sixty-two percent of 1985's first quarter person-trips were reported as vacation travel. The incidence of weekend travel travel accounted for 42 percent of all person-trips for 1985, as compared to 46 percent for 1984. Nevertheless, weekend travel rose three percent over last year (Table 1E).

The proportion of travelers using personal motor vehicles to get to their destinations slipped by one percentage point, while the proportion of travelers flying to their destinations increased by one percentage point. However, travel by auto/truck/RV still maintained nearly a three-fourths percent share of the total. Airlines carried 24 percent of all first quarter travelers (Table 1C).

A greater percentage of first quarter travelers stayed with friends and relatives than during the first quarter of 1984, reflecting the growth in this purpose category. Forty-seven percent of all first quarter travelers stayed with friends and relatives compared to 43 percent last year. On the other hand, the proportion of travelers patronizing commercial lodgings fell from 43 percent for first quarter 1984 to 42 percent this quarter (Table 1D).

The composition of travel parties was almost unchanged, although more travel occurred among parties of three or more (Table 1F).

Travel by persons with family incomes greater than $30,000 per annum rose four percent, although comprising 46 percent of total travel, four percentage points less than last year. On the other hand, the percentage of travel by persons with family incomes less than $30,000 increased seven percentage points (Table 1G).

The South Atlantic census region was the number one choice as a travel destination, garnering 23 percent of total person-trips during the first quarter, unchanged from the year before. The Pacific census region, with 16 percent, was the second most popular destination region, and experienced the greatest growth over the first quarter of 1984 (Table 1H).

The South Atlantic and Pacific census regions were also the greatest producers of travel during the first quarter, generating 19 percent and 17 percent of total person-trips, respectively (Table 1I).

Rural areas were visited most frequently by first quarter travelers, followed by large cities. As origins, large and small cities were the biggest producers, each generating 37 percent of all person-trips (Table 1J).

Mode of Transportation

Americans travel far more by personal motor vehicle than by any other type of transportation. The proportion of travel by auto/truck/RV, 73 percent of all person-trips, fell from 74 percent recorded during the first quarter of 1984. In all, travelers reported 59 million trips by these modes during this period, unchanged from the same quarter of 1984. An increase in the size of the average travel party resulted in 118 million auto/truck/RV person-trips, five percent more than the previous year (Tables 1B and 1C).

Airlines are the second most favored means of travel and during the first quarter there was an increase in the number of Americans using this mode. Travel by air comprised 24 percent of all first quarter 1985 person-trips, compared to 23 percent one year before. Americans took 27 million trips and 39 million person-trips by air during these months (Tables 1B and 1C).

The major differences between the characteristics of auto/truck/RV trips and air trips are evident in Table C below. Auto/truck/RV travel parties are significantly larger than air travel parties. However, both the distance traveled and the trip duration are substantially longer for travel by air (Tables 2A, 2B, 3A, and 3B).

Table C: Characteristics of the Average Auto/Truck/RV and Air Person-trip, First Quarter, 1985 and 1984

	Auto/Truck/RV		Air	
	1985	1984	1985	1984
Persons per trip	2.01	1.91	1.46	1.48
Miles/person-trip*	700	620	1,930	1,930
Nights/person-trip	4.2	4.3	6.6	7.8

*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

The chart indicates that the average number of nights spent away from home by air and auto/truck/RV travelers decreased, as with overall travel. But, the trend towards longer distance was not evident among air travelers. In fact, the average distance of those traveling by this mode remained the same as last year (Tables 2A, 2B, 3A, and 3B).

The type of trip is also related to the type of transportation most likely to be used. Business/convention travelers comprised a larger proportion of air travel, taking 35 percent of air person-trips this quarter, than travelers using personal motor vehicles (13 percent). Pleasure travelers comprised 76 percent of the auto and 59 percent of the air travel markets (Tables 2C and 3C).

Additionally, air travelers were much more likely to stay in commercial lodging facilities (60 percent) than auto/truck/RV travelers (34 percent), who generally preferred to stay with friends and relatives (55 percent)(Tables 2B and 3B).

Auto/truck/RV travel parties are larger than travel parties overall, and larger than for most other types of travel. The size of the travel party is, of course, affected by the number of children included. During the first quarter, 40 percent of all auto/truck/RV travel included children, two percentage points more than in 1984 (Table 3D).

On the other hand, air travel parties are generally smaller than average. During the first quarter, air travel parties decreased slightly in size over first quarter of 1984. Air travel parties involve more adults traveling without children than auto/truck/RV travel parties. The percent of trips excluding children rose from 82 percent last first quarter to 84 percent this quarter (Table 2D).

Upper income adults dominated air travel activity, with those in the $30,000+ annual income group reporting 54 percent of all air travel. The less than $30,000 annual income group comprised 45 percent of auto/truck/RV travel compared to 35 percent for the $30,000+ income group (Tables 2E and 3E).

Travel destinations also differed depending upon the type of transportation used. More travelers using personal motor vehicles visited the South Atlantic region than any other region. Air travelers also favored this region, but were just as likely to visit the Pacific region. By area, rural areas were visited by 46 percent of all auto/truck/RV travelers, while the same percentage of air travelers ventured to large cities. Eleven percent of air travelers visited destinations outside the U.S. (Tables 2F, 3H, 3F and 3H).

In terms of generating travel, the East North Central census region generated the greatest volume of air travelers, accounting for 23 percent of total air person-trips, while the South Atlantic census region (19 percent), followed closely by the Pacific census region (18 percent), generated the greatest volume of auto/truck/RV travelers. By type of area, half of all air travel originated in large cities, while more auto/truck/RV travel was produced by small cities this quarter (Tables 2G, 2H, 3G and 3H).

Purpose of Trip

The National Travel Survey collects data on trips taken for a variety of purposes. For this analysis, pleasure travel, defined as trips taken to visit friends and relatives, for outdoor recreation, sightseeing and entertainment, is contrasted with business/convention travel.

Pleasure travel and business/convention travel understandably differ in many ways. Table D below shows that business/convention travel parties are substantially smaller than pleasure travel parties, and quite similar to air travel parties.

It is also evident from the table that pleasure travel involves much longer durations, but shorter distances than business/ convention travel (Tables 4A, 4B, 5A, and 5B).

Table D: Characteristics of the Average Pleasure and Business/Convention Person-trip, First Quarter, 1985 and 1984

	Pleasure		Business/Convention	
	1985	1984	1985	1984
Persons per trip	1.97	1.93	1.32	1.23
Miles/person-trip*	950	940	1,200	1,030
Nights/person-trip	5.1	5.9	3.8	3.8

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*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Seventy-six percent of all first quarter 1985 travel was taken primarily for pleasure purposes, seven percentage points more than the previous year. A total of 62 million trips and 122 million person-trips were taken for pleasure purposes, generated by a monthly average of 17 million American adults (Tables 1A, 1B, and 1E).

On the average, pleasure travelers traveled 10 miles further than last year, effecting a 20 percent increase in total person-miles traveled. However, the average duration per trip declined slightly producing a less than one percent increase in the total person-nights spent away from home.

A total of 24 million trips were recorded for business/convention purposes during January, February and March, 1985. This represents 14 percent more trips taken than during the same time period last year. An increase in the size of the averge travel party yielded 32 million person-trips, 22 percent more than last year. The longer distances traveled by business/convention travelers resulted in a greater than proportionate increase in total person-miles traveled. The average duration remained the same as last year, causing a proportionate increase in total person-nights spent away from home (Table 1B).

Business/convention travelers are more likely to travel alone than are pleasure travelers. This tendency was apparent during the first quarter. Fifty-nine percent of all first quarter business/convention travelers were traveling alone, as compared to only 23 percent of pleasure travelers. Interestingly, however, the percentage of single business/convention travel parties declined this quarter, compared to 67 percent traveling alone during the first quarter of last year. In fact, the proportion of business/convention travel parties of two or more increased by nine percentage points (Tables 4D and 5D).

The larger travel parties of pleasure travelers are related to their greater incidence of taking children along. Thirty-eight percent of all pleasure person-trips included children, while children were included in only 11 percent of business/convention person-trips (Tables 4D and 5D).

Business/convention travelers combined significantly more vacation trips with necessary business travel this quarter than in 1984. Fifteen percent of all business/convention travel was also considered vacation travel, compared to 11 percent the year before. Vacation travel accounted for 78 percent of all first quarter pleasure travel compared to 80 percent in 1984 (Tables 4C and 5C).

Pleasure travel usually involves longer durations than travel for business/convention purposes. Accordingly, the types of lodging used by these travelers also varies. Among business/convention travelers, there was a much greater propensity to stay in commercial lodging facilities (73 percent), than in other types of lodging. On the other hand, 56 percent of the pleasure travelers preferred to stay with friends and relatives (Tables 4B and 5B).

Most business/convention and pleasure travel was taken by personal motor vehicle, 51 percent and 77 percent, respectively. However, the proportion of business travel taken by air increased from 41 percent to 46 percent (4A and 5A).

The South Atlantic region hosted the majority of both business/convention (20 percent) and pleasure travelers (24 percent). Pleasure travelers preferred rural areas, while a greater proportion of business/convention travelers visited large cities (Tables 4F, 5F, 4H and 5H).

Business/convention travelers were almost equally generated by the East North Central, South Atlantic, and West South Central regions. The South Atlantic and Pacific regions each produced 19 percent of all pleasure person-trips. The majority of business/convention and pleasure travelers resided in large cities (Tables 4G, 5G, 4H and 5H).

Vacation Travel

Vacation travel in the first quarter of 1985 showed a strong gain over the first quarter of last year. The number of vacation trips increased 12 percent from 48 million trips taken in 1984 to 53 million in 1985. Person-trips rose to 107 million, 16 percent more than the 93 million person-trips recorded last year (Tables 1A and 1B).

As shown in Table E below, the duration of the vacation person-trip fell from 6.2 nights in 1984 to 5.4 nights in the first quarter of 1985. The shorter durations resulted in vacation person-nights rising disportionately over last year's level, by nearly one percent (Tables 6A and 6B).

The average distance for a vacation person-trip also declined from 1,030 miles to 950 miles (Table 6B).

Table E: Characteristics of the Average Vacation Person-trip, First Quarter, 1985 and 1984

	1985	1984
Persons per trip	2.01	1.95
Miles/person-trip*	950	1,030
Nights/person-trip	5.4	6.2

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*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only

Like pleasure travel, vacation trips usually consist of larger travel parties than other types of travel. The number of persons per vacation trip was three percent more than in the first quarter of 1984, averaging just over two persons per trip. More people traveled with a companion than last year or in groups of three or more. However, only 38 percent of the vacation person-trips included children, one percentage point more than the year before (Table 6D).

The type of transportation used by vacationers changed slightly from last year. While more vacationers were traveling by air in the first quarter of 1985 than last year, the proportion of vacation air travelers declined. The majority of vacation travelers (72 percent) traveled by personal motor vehicle (Table 6A).

Considerable overlap occurs between vacation and pleasure travel. Eighty-nine percent of all vacation trips were taken for pleasure purposes. Visiting friends and relatives remained the most popular reason for taking a vacation trip accounting for 57 percent of all vacation person-trips. Vacation travel for "other pleasure" purposes such as sightseeing, outdoor recreation or entertainment activities comprised 32 percent (Table 6C).

Consistent with visiting friends and relatives as a reason for taking a vacation trip, 54 percent of all vacation person-trips included nights spent at the home of friends or relatives. The percentage using commercial lodging declined from the first quarter of 1984, accounting for 36 percent (Table 6B).

The South Atlantic was dominant as a region of destination for vacation travelers, garnering 23 percent of the person-trips. By area, rural parts of the country received the greatest portion of vacation travelers, while small cities were visited least (Tables 6F and 6H).

The Pacific region was the largest producer of vacation travelers (20 percent), leading the South Atlantic region (18 percent). Large and small cities generated the larger shares of travelers than rural areas (Table 6G).

Weekend Travel

Americans took 36 million trips over weekends during the first quarter of 1985, down two percent from last year. An increase in the average travel party size produced 72 million person-trips, three percent more than last year. On the average, about 9 million adults took weekend trips during each month of the quarter (Tables 1A and 1B).

Variation in weekend trip characteristics were significant in the comparison with first quarter 1984 data. The average weekend trip was longer in distance and duration, causing both person-nights and person-miles to increase over 1984 levels (Tables 7A and 7B).

Table F: Characteristics of the Average Weekend Person-trip, First Quarter, 1985 and 1984

	1985	1984
Person per trip	2.03	1.94
Miles/person-trip*	720	570
Nights/person-trip	2.5	2.3

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*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Weekend travel generally involves trips of shorter distances than overall travel. In the first quarter of 1985, 62 percent of all weekend person-trips involved distances of less than 600 round-trip miles, compared to 50 percent for total travel. Durations of weekend trips also tend to be shorter. Sixty-one percent of weekend person-trips were for durations of two to three nights, compared to 39 percent for total travel (Table 1C, 1D, 7A, and and 7B).

The percentage of weekend person-trips including children remained unchanged from 40 percent last year. And, travel parties with five or more persons rose from nine percent to 12 percent (Table 7E).

The major bulk of travelers on weekend trips continued to travel by personal motor vehicle. Eighty-three percent of all weekend travelers reported using an automobile, truck or recreational vehicle, down from 88 percent in 1984. Air transportation was used by eleven percent of weekend travelers, the same proportion as last year (Table 7A).

In addition to traveling mainly by personal motor vehicle and taking longer trips, the weekend traveler was most likely to be visiting friends or relatives. Fifty-seven percent of travelers reported this activity, while 25 percent traveled for "other pleasure". Traveling over the weekend for personal or family business accounted for eleven percent of the total, declining three percentage points from the first quarter of 1984 (Table 7C).

Fifty-nine percent of weekend person-trips involved staying with friends or relatives, up slightly in share over last year. Use of hotels, motels or motor courts accounted for 33 percent, while other facilities comprised only 12 percent of the total (Table 7B).

The South Atlantic region, the most visited region this quarter among weekend travelers, received 22 percent of these travelers. Weekend destinations outside the U.S. also gained over last year, increasing from one percent to four percent of the total. Rural areas and large cities hosted nearly equal share of these travelers--37 percent and 35 percent, respectively(Tables 7F and 7H).

The South Atlantic and the Pacific regions were the largest producers of weekend travel, combining to yield 41 percent of total weekend person-trips. Among areas, a larger percentage of weekend travelers were generated from small cities than from other types of areas (Table 7H).

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

TABLES OF RESULTS

Table 1A: Monthly Average Number and Percent of U.S. Adults Taking Trips, by Major Trip Characteristics, First Quarter, 1985 and 1984

	U.S. Adults (Millions)		Percent of U.S. Adults	
Trip Characteristics	1985	1984	1985	1984
Total Population	173.5	171.3	100%	100%
Took one or more trips	24.3	26.5	14	15
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends/relatives	9.8	9.4	5	5
Other pleasure	7.2	8.2	4	5
Business/convention	6.4	5.3	4	3
Mode of transport				
Auto/truck/RV	15.5	19.3	9	11
Air	7.8	6.0	4	4
Vacation trip	15.0	14.6	9	9
Weekend trip	8.7	11.5	5	7

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1B: Number of Trips and Person-trips for Major Trip Characteristics, First Quarter, 1985 and 1984

Trip Characteristics	Trips (millions) 1985	Trips (millions) 1984	Person-trips (millions) 1985	Person-trips (millions) 1984
All trips	95.2	85.9	172.1	152.0
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends and relatives	39.5	28.2	76.5	54.9
Other pleasure	22.2	26.0	45.2	49.8
Business/convention	23.9	21.0	31.5	25.9
Modes of transport				
Auto/truck/RV	58.6	58.8	117.9	112.1
Air	27.0	23.9	39.3	35.3
Vacation trip	53.4	47.6	107.4	92.9
Weekend trip	35.5	36.2	72.2	70.2

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1C: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, First Quarter, 1985 and 1984

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips 1985	Percent of Trips 1984	Percent of Person-trips 1985	Percent of Person-trips 1984
200-299 miles	18%	19%	20%	20%
300-399 miles	14	14	15	14
400-599 miles	15	20	15	20
600-999 miles	14	14	13	14
1,000-1,999 miles	18	13	19	11
2,000 miles or more	16	14	15	13
Outside U.S.	6	6	5	6
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Average distance (miles)[1]	1,040	970	990	910
Mode of Transportation				
Auto/truck/RV	65%	69%	73%	74%
Airplane	30	28	24	23
Bus	3	2	3	2
Train	1	1	1	1
Other	1	*	1	*
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

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[1] Round-trip straight-line distance for domestic travel only.

* Less than 0.5 percent.

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: First Quarter, 1985 - 95.2 million trips,
172.1 million person-trips;
First Quarter, 1984 - 85.9 million trips,
152.0 million person-trips.

Table 1D: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, First Quarter, 1985 and 1984

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Trip Duration	1985	1984	1985	1984
No nights	7%	6%	6%	6%
One night	16	16	15	15
2 to 3 nights	37	39	39	40
4 to 9 nights	31	29	31	28
10 nights or more	9	10	9	11
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Average duration (nights)	4.8	4.9	4.8	5.2
Type of Lodging				
Home of friends /relatives	44%	41%	47%	43%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	46	45	42	43
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	4	4	4
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	2	2	2
Camper/RV/tent	2	1	3	1
Other	3	2	3	2
No nights	7	6	6	6

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: First Quarter, 1985 - 95.2 million trips,
172.1 million person-trips;
First Quarter, 1984 - 85.9 million trips,
152.0 million person-trips.

Table 1E: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, First Quarter, 1985 and 1984

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Purpose of Trip	1985	1984	1985	1984
Visit friends/relatives	43%	33%	47%	36%
Other pleasure	26	30	29	33
Business/convention	27	25	19	17
Other	4	12	5	14
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip				
Vacation trip	56%	55%	62%	61%
Not a Vacation trip	44	45	38	39
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip				
Weekend trip	37%	42%	42%	46%
Not a weekend trip	63	58	58	54
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: First Quarter, 1985 - 95.2 million trips,
172.1 million person-trips;
First Quarter, 1984 - 85.9 million trips,
152.0 million person-trip.

Table 1F: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, First Quarter, 1985 and 1984

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1985	1984	1985	1984
Travel Party Size				
One	53%	51%	29%	29%
Two	27	33	30	37
Three	11	9	18	14
Four	6	5	13	12
Five or more	4	2	11	8
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure				
One adult without children	53%	51%	29%	29%
Two or more adults, without children	30	33	38	38
One adult with children	6	5	8	9
Two or more adults with children	10	11	24	24
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

First Quarter, 1985 - 95.2 million trips,
172.1 million person-trips;
First Quarter, 1984 - 85.9 million trips,
152.0 million person-trips.

Table 1G: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, First Quarter, 1985 and 1984

Family Income	Percent of Trips 1985	Percent of Trips 1984	Percent of Person-trips 1985	Percent of Person-trips 1984
Less than $10,000	8%	6%	6%	5%
$10,000-$19,999	15	11	13	13
$20,000-$29,999	18	19	18	19
$30,000 or more	43	50	46	47
Refused	16	14	17	15
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips 1985	Percent of Person-trips 1984
Less than 18 years[2]	16%	16%
18-24 years	12	11
25-34 years	23	23
35-44 years	17	19
45-54 years	13	13
55-64 years	13	11
65 years or older	6	7
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.
[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: First Quarter, 1985 - 95.2 million trips,
172.1 million person-trips;
First Quarter, 1984 - 85.9 million trips,
152.0 million person-trips.

Table 1H: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Census Destination Region, First Quarter, 1985 and 1984

Destination Region	Percent of Trips 1985	Percent of Trips 1984	Percent of Person-trips 1985	Percent of Person-trips 1984
New England	5%	4%	5%	3%
Mid-Atlantic	10	11	9	11
South Atlantic	23	24	23	23
East South Central	4	5	4	4
West South Central	11	10	12	11
East North Central	10	7	8	7
West North Central	5	6	9	12
Mountain	10	12	9	12
Pacific	16	13	16	11
Outside U.S.	6	6	5	6
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: First Quarter, 1985 - 95.2 million trips,
172.1 million person-trips;
First Quarter, 1984 - 85.9 million trips,
152.0 million person-trips.

Table 11: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, First Quarter, 1985 and 1984

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Origin Region	1985	1984	1985	1984
New England	7%	6%	6%	6%
Mid-Atlantic	12	11	13	11
South Atlantic	18	16	19	16
East South Central	5	7	4	6
West South Central	12	12	12	15
East North Central	15	18	15	15
West North Central	8	9	9	9
Mountain	6	5	5	5
Pacific	17	16	17	17
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: First Quarter, 1985 - 95.2 million trips,
172.1 million person-trips;
First Quarter, 1984 - 85.9 million trips,
152.0 million person-trips.

Table 1J: Percent of Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, First Quarter, 1985 and 1984

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1985	1984	1985	1984
Destination Area				
Large MSA	35%	31%	34%	31%
Small MSA	22	33	22	32
Not an MSA	37	30	39	31
Outside U.S.	6	6	5	6
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Area of Residence				
Large MSA	39	31	37	35
Small MSA	36	33	37	34
Not an MSA	25	36	26	31
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: First Quarter, 1985 - 95.2 million trips,
172.1 million person-trips;
First Quarter, 1984 - 85.9 million trips,
152.0 million person-trips.

Table 2A: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, First Quarter, 1985

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	2%	2%
300-399 miles	2	2
400-599 miles	11	11
600-999 miles	11	11
1,000-1,999 miles	26	24
2,000 miles or more	37	39
Outside U.S.	11	11
Total	100%	100%
Average distance [1]	1,820 miles	1,930 miles

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[1] Round-trip straight-line distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 27.0 million air trips,
39.3 million air person-trips.

Table 2B: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, First Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	7%	6%
One night	9	9
2 to 3 nights	23	20
4 to 9 nights	46	50
10 nights or more	15	15
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	6.5 nights	6.6 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	30%	32%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	62	60
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	5
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	1	2
Camper/RV/tent	*	*
Other	3	2
No nights	7	6

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*Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 27.0 million air trips,
39.3 million air person-trips.

Table 2C: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, First Quarter, 1985

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Visit friends/relatives	29%	30%
Other pleasure	24	29
Business/convention	40	35
Other	7	6
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	50%	58%
Not a Vacation trip	50	42
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	17%	20%
Not a weekend trip	83	80
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 27.0 million air trips,
39.3 million air person-trips.

Table 2D: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, First Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	66%	45%
Two	23	32
Three	9	18
Four	1	4
Five or more	*	1
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	66%	45%
Two or more adults, without children	23	38
One adult with children	7	11
Two or more adults with children	4	5
Total	100%	100%

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* Less than 0.5 percent.

Note: Details may not add totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 27.0 million air trips,
39.3 million air person-trips.

Table 2E: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, First Quarter, 1985

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	2%	2%
$10,000-$19,999	8	8
$20,000-$29,999	16	18
$30,000 or more	56	54
Not reported	18	18
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	10%
18-24 years	6
25-34 years	23
35-44 years	25
45-54 years	17
55-64 years	13
65 years or older	6
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.
[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 27.0 million air trips,
39.3 million air person-trips.

Table 2F: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, First Quarter, 1985

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	1%	2%
Mid-Atlantic	9	7
South Atlantic	20	21
East South Central	5	4
West South Central	7	8
East North Central	12	10
West North Central	3	2
Mountain	12	13
Pacific	20	22
Outside U.S.	11	11
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 27.0 million air trips,
39.3 million air person-trips.

Table 2G: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, First Quarter, 1985

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	6%	6%
Mid-Atlantic	14	16
South Atlantic	18	17
East South Central	1	1
West South Central	12	12
East North Central	23	23
West North Central	6	7
Mountain	7	6
Pacific	13	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 27.0 million air trips,
39.3 million air person-trips.

Table 2H: Percent of Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, First Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large MSA	46%	46%
Small MSA	19	19
Not an MSA	24	24
Outside U.S.	11	11
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large MSA	54%	50%
Small MSA	30	33
Not an MSA	16	17
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 27.0 million air trips,
39.3 million air person-trips.

Table 3A: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, First Quarter, 1985

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	24%	26%
300-399 miles	19	18
400-599 miles	19	17
600-999 miles	14	13
1,000-1,999 miles	15	18
2,000 miles or more	7	6
Outside U.S.	2	2
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	700 miles	700 miles

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[1] Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 58.6 million auto/truck/RV trips.
117.9 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 30: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, First Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	5%	6%
One night	20	18
2 to 3 nights	44	46
4 to 9 nights	24	23
10 nights or more	7	7
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	3.9 nights	4.2 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	53%	55%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	36	34
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	3
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	3
Camper/RV/tent	4	4
Other	2	2
No nights	5	6

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 58.6 million auto/truck/RV trips.
117.9 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3C: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, First Quarter, 1985

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Visit friends/relatives	50%	52%
Other pleasure	21	24
Business/convention	19	13
Other	10	11
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	61%	66%
Not a Vacation trip	39	34
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	48%	50%
Not a weekend trip	52	50
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 58.6 million auto/truck/RV trips.
117.9 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3D: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, First Quarter, 1985

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	44%	22%
Two	30	29
Three	13	20
Four	8	16
Five or more	5	13
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	44%	22%
Two or more adults, without children	34	38
One adult with children	5	8
Two or more adults with children	16	32
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 58.6 million auto/truck/RV trips,
117.9 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3E: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, First Quarter, 1985

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	9%	9%
$10,000-$19,999	17	17
$20,000-$29,999	20	19
$30,000 or more	36	35
Not reported	18	20
Total	100%	100%

Age [1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years [2]	18%
18-24 years	13
25-34 years	23
35-44 years	15
45-54 years	12
55-64 years	14
65 years or older	5
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 58.6 million auto/truck/RV trips,
117.9 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3F: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, First Quarter, 1985

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	8%	7%
Mid-Atlantic	10	9
South Atlantic	21	24
East South Central	4	4
West South Central	14	14
East North Central	10	9
West North Central	7	8
Mountain	9	7
Pacific	15	16
Outside U.S.	2	2
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 58.6 million auto/truck/RV trips,
117.9 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3G: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, First Quarter, 1985

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	6%	5%
Mid-Atlantic	12	12
South Atlantic	17	19
East South Central	5	4
West South Central	13	13
East North Central	14	14
West North Central	9	10
Mountain	5	5
Pacific	19	18
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 58.6 million auto/truck/RV trips,
117.9 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3H: Percent of Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, First Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large MSA	31%	30%
Small MSA	23	22
Not an MSA	44	46
Outside U.S.	2	2
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large MSA	34%	34%
Small MSA	37	36
Not an MSA	29	30
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 58.6 million auto/truck/RV trips,
117.9 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 4A: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transportation, First Quarter, 1985

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	12%	12%
300-399 miles	12	13
400-599 miles	17	15
600-999 miles	13	14
1,000-1,999 miles	21	20
2,000 miles or more	17	19
Outside U.S.	8	7
Total	100%	100%
Average distance [1]	1,150 miles	1,200 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/RV	49%	51%
Airplane	49	46
Bus	1	2
Train	1	1
Other	*	*
Total	100%	100%

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*Less than 0.5 percent.

[1] Round-trip straight-line distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 23.9 million business/convention trips,
31.5 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4B: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, First Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	7%	6%
One night	19	20
2 to 3 nights	33	34
4 to 9 nights	32	33
10 nights or more	9	7
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	3.7 nights	3.8 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	18%	20%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	75	73
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	1	2
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	4	4
Camper/RV/tent	*	*
Other	4	3
No nights	7	6

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* Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 23.9 million business/convention trips,
31.5 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4C: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Type of Trip, First Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	12%	15%
Not a vacation trip	88	85
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	14%	16%
Not a weekend trip	86	84
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 23.9 million business/convention trips,
31.5 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4D: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENITON Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, First Quarter, 1985

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	76%	59%
Two	18	28
Three	4	9
Four	1	3
Five or more	1	2
Total	100%	100%

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	76%	59%
Two or more adults, without children	18	29
One adult with children	2	3
Two or more adults with children	3	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 23.9 million business/convention trips,
31.5 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4E: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, First Quarter, 1985

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	2%	2%
$10,000-$19,999	10	10
$20,000-$29,999	16	15
$30,000 or more	58	52
Not reported	14	21
Total	100%	100%

Age [1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years [2]	5%
18-24 years	10
25-34 years	23
35-44 years	31
45-54 years	15
55-64 years	12
65 years or older	4
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.
[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 23.9 million business/convention trips,
31.5 million business/convention person-trips.

by Destination Region, First Quarter, 1985

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5	5
Mid-Atlantic	9	9
South Atlantic	20	20
East South Central	6	5
West South Central	13	15
East North Central	13	12
West North Central	6	6
Mountain	9	8
Pacific	11	13
Outside U.S.	8	7
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 23.9 million business/convention trips,
31.5 million business/convention person-trips.

by Region of Trips Origin, First Quarter, 1985

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	6%	6%
Mid-Atlantic	10	8
South Atlantic	18	18
East South Central	3	2
West South Central	15	16
East North Central	19	19
West North Central	6	6
Mountain	8	9
Pacific	15	15
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 23.9 million business/convention trips.
31.5 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 68: Percent of Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, First Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large MSA	43%	44%
Small MSA	24	24
Not an MSA	25	25
Outside U.S.	8	7
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large MSA	45%	42%
Small MSA	35	33
Not an MSA	20	25
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 23.9 million business/convention trips.
31.5 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 5A: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transportation, First Quarter, 1985

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	18%	20%
300-399 miles	15	16
400-599 miles	14	15
600-999 miles	13	12
1,000-1,999 miles	17	19
2,000 miles or more	16	13
Outside U.S.	7	5
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	1,020 miles	950 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/RV	72%	77%
Airplane	24	20
Bus	3	2
Train	*	*
Other	1	1
Total	100%	100%

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* Less than 0.5 percent

[1] Round-trip straight-line distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 61.7 million pleasure trips,
121.7 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5B: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, First Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	4%	5%
One night	15	16
2 to 3 nights	41	41
4 to 9 nights	29	28
10 nights or more	11	10
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	5.2 nights	5.1 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	56%	56%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	36	34
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	4
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	1	2
Camper/RV/tent	3	4
Other	2	1
No nights	4	5

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 61.7 million pleasure trips,
121.7 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5C: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Type of Trip, First Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	76%	78%
Not a Vacation trip	24	22
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	46%	48%
Not a weekend trip	54	52
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 61.7 million pleasure trips,
121.7 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5D: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, First Quarter, 1985

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	45%	23%
Two	31	31
Three	13	19
Four	8	16
Five or more	4	11
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	45%	23%
Two or more adults, without children	32	38
One adult with children	8	10
Two or more adults with children	14	28
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 61.7 million pleasure trips,
121.7 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5E: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, First Quarter, 1985

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	8%	7%
$10,000-$19,999	16	16
$20,000-$29,999	20	20
$30,000 or more	40	39
Not reported	16	18
Total	100%	100%

Age [1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years [2]	18%
18-24 years	12
25-34 years	27
35-44 years	14
45-54 years	10
55-64 years	13
65 years or older	6
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.
[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 61.7 million pleasure trips,
121.7 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5F: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, First Quarter, 1985

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	6%	6%
Mid-Atlantic	10	9
South Atlantic	22	24
East South Central	4	4
West South Central	9	12
East North Central	9	8
West North Central	4	5
Mountain	10	9
Pacific	19	18
Outside U.S.	7	5
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 61.7 million pleasure trips,
121.7 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5G: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, First Quarter, 1985

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	7%	6%
Mid-Atlantic	13	14
South Atlantic	18	19
East South Central	5	4
West South Central	10	11
East North Central	14	14
West North Central	7	9
Mountain	6	5
Pacific	20	19
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 61.7 million pleasure trips,
121.7 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5H: Percent of Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, First Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large MSA	31%	31%
Small MSA	22	22
Not an MSA	40	42
Outside U.S.	7	5
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large MSA	42%	39%
Small MSA	32	35
Not an MSA	26	26
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 61.7 million pleasure trips,
121.7 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 6A: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, First Quarter, 1985

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	17%	20%
300-399 miles	14	14
400-599 miles	15	14
600-999 miles	14	12
1,000-1,999 miles	19	21
2,000 miles or more	14	12
Outside U.S.	7	6
Total	100%	100%
Average distance [1]	980 miles	950 miles

Mode of Transportation	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Auto/truck/RV	67%	72%
Airplane	27	22
Bus	4	4
Train	1	1
Other	1	1
Total	100%	100%

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[1] Round-trip straight-line distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 53.4 million vacation trips,
107.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6B: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, First Quarter, 1985

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	4%	4%
One night	14	14
2 to 3 nights	37	39
4 to 9 nights	33	32
10 nights or more	12	11
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	5.4 nights	5.4 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	56%	54%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	37	36
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	4	4
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	3
Camper/RV/tent	4	4
Other	2	2
No nights	4	4

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 53.4 million vacation trips,
107.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6C: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, First Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	57%	57%
Other pleasure	31	32
Business/convention	5	4
Other	7	7
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	50%	51%
Not a weekend trip	50	49
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 53.4 million vacation trips,
107.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6D: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, First Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	42%	21%
Two	32	32
Three	14	20
Four	7	14
Five or more	5	13
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	42%	21%
Two or more adults, without children	36	41
One adult with children	8	11
Two or more adults with children	13	27
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 53.4 million vacation trips,
107.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6E: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, First Quarter, 1985

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	8%	7%
$10,000-$19,999	16	16
$20,000-$29,999	21	22
$30,000 or more	39	38
Not reported	16	17
Total	100%	100%

Age [1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years [2]	18%
18-24 years	13
25-34 years	23
35-44 years	14
45-54 years	13
55-64 years	13
65 years or older	6
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.
[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 53.4 million vacation trips.
107.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6F: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, First Quarter, 1985

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	7%	6%
Mid-Atlantic	11	10
South Atlantic	21	23
East South Central	3	3
West South Central	12	13
East North Central	7	7
West North Central	5	5
Mountain	9	8
Pacific	18	19
Outside U.S.	7	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 53.4 million vacation trips,
107.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6G: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, First Quarter, 1985

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	6%	6%
Mid-Atlantic	14	14
South Atlantic	17	18
East South Central	4	4
West South Central	12	11
East North Central	13	13
West North Central	8	10
Mountain	5	4
Pacific	21	20
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 53.4 million vacation trips,
107.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6H: Percent of Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, First Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large MSA	32%	32%
Small MSA	21	21
Not an MSA	40	40
Outside U.S.	7	7
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large MSA	43%	39%
Small MSA	33	36
Not an MSA	24	25
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 53.4 million vacation trips,
107.4 million vacation person-trips.

Table 7A: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, First Quarter, 1985

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	27%	28%
300-399 miles	15	16
400-599 miles	17	18
600-999 miles	14	13
1,000-1,999 miles	13	13
2,000 miles or more	10	8
Outside U.S.	4	4
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	760 miles	720 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/RV	80%	83%
Airplane	14	11
Bus	4	4
Train	1	1
Other	1	1
Total	100%	100%

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[1] Round-trip straight-line distance for domestic travel only.

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 35.5 million weekend trips,
72.2 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7B: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, First Quarter, 1985

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	*%	*%
One night	18	19
2 to 3 nights	60	61
4 to 9 nights	22	20
10 nights or more	0	0
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	2.5 nights	2.5 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	57%	59%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	36	33
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	4	4
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	2
Camper/RV/tent	4	4
Other	2	2
No nights	*	*

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*Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 35.5 million weekend trips.
72.2 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7C: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, First Quarter, 1985

Purpose of Trip	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Visit friends/relatives	58%	57%
Other pleasure	23	25
Business/convention	10	7
Other	9	11
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	75%	77%
Not a vacation trip	25	23
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding and multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 35.5 million weekend trips,
72.2 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7D: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, First Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	42%	21%
Two	31	30
Three	13	20
Four	9	17
Five or more	5	12
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	42%	21%
Two or more adults, without children	34	39
One adult with children	13	8
Two or more adults with children	10	32
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 35.5 million weekend trips,
72.2 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7E: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, First Quarter, 1985

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	8%	5%
$10,000-$19,999	16	17
$20,000-$29,999	20	22
$30,000 or more	39	39
Not reported	17	17
Total	100%	100%

Age [1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years [2]	17%
18-24 years	16
25-34 years	25
35-44 years	13
45-54 years	15
55-64 years	10
65 years or older	4
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.
[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 35.5 million weekend trips,
72.2 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7F: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, First Quarter, 1985

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	7%	6%
Mid-Atlantic	13	13
South Atlantic	22	22
East South Central	3	3
West South Central	13	14
East North Central	9	8
West North Central	6	7
Mountain	8	7
Pacific	15	16
Outside U.S	4	4
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 35.5 million weekend trips,
72.2 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7G: Percent Distribution of **WEEKEND** Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin. First Quarter. 1985

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	4%
Mid-Atlantic	15	14
South Atlantic	19	22
East South Central	4	3
West South Central	13	12
East North Central	14	13
West North Central	6	8
Mountain	6	5
Pacific	18	19
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 35.5 million weekend trips.
72.2 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7H: Percent of Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, First Quarter, 1985

Destination Area	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Large MSA	35%	35%
Small MSA	24	24
Not an MSA	37	37
Outside U.S.	4	4
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large MSA	37%	36%
Small MSA	40	41
Not an MSA	23	23
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 35.5 million weekend trips.
72.2 million weekend person-trips.

APPENDIX B
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Air Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "airplane."

Area of Residence. See "Geographic Residence/Destination."

Auto/Truck/RV Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "auto or truck without camping equipment," "auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment," or "self-contained recreational vehicle (live-in camper)."

Business/Convention Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "business" or "convention, seminar, meeting."

Destination. The place given by the respondent as the destination of the trip in answer to the question, "Thinking of this trip what is the name of the destination or farthest place you reached on that trip?

Destination Region. See "Census Region."

Distance. See "Trip Distance."

Domestic Travel. In this report, this term refers to all travel within the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii.

Duration. See "Trip Duration."

East North Central. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

East South Central. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Kentucky.

Family. A "family" includes the household head and all relatives who are currently members of the household.

Family Income. The total combined income of the respondent's family.

Geographic Residence/Destination. Information on the geographic area of residence of the respondent and the trip destination is classified according to the following three categories: (1) In a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) of one million population or more (Large MSA), (2) In a MSA of less than one million population (Small MSA), and (3) Not in an MSA.

The metropolitan population reflects those areas classified as MSA's by the Bureau of the Census. The classification of an MSA by population size is based on 1980 population estimates derived from the Bureau of Census.

Household. A "household" comprises all persons who occupy a "housing unit," that is, a house, an apartment, or other group of rooms, or a room that constitutes separate living quarters.

Lodging. Information was gathered on seven lodging categories: (1) homes of friends and relatives, (2) hotels, motels, motor hotels and tourist courts, (3) rented cabins, condominiums and vacation homes, (4) owned cabins, condominiums and vacation homes, (5) campers, trailers, recreational vehicles, and tents, (6) enrounte, for example, nights spent in a common carrier, and (7) other. The "other" category published in the report includes "enroute" and "other."

MSA. See "Metropolitan Statistical Area."

Metropolitan Statistical Area. A Metropolitan Statisical Area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a large population nucleus. Each MSA consists of one or more counties meeting standards of population and metropolitan character, except New England where towns and cities rather than counties are the basic geographic units.

Mid-Atlantic. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Mode of Transport. Each trip is classified by the respondent according to the primary mode of transportation in answer to the question, "What was the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on this trip?" The survey gathers data by eight classifications: (1) Auto or truck without camping equipment, (2) auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment, (3) self-contained recreational vehicle (live-in trailer), (4) airplane, (5) bus, (6) train, (7) ship or boat, and (8) other.

In this report, the transportation means have been combined into auto/truck/RV, airplane, bus, train, and other.

Mountain. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

New England. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Origin Region. See "Census Region."

Other Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping), or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)."

Outside the U.S. The geographic area comprising all foreign destinations, excluding the contiguous U.S., Alaska, and Hawaii.

Person-Trip. This is a person on a trip. If one person reported three different trips, his/her travel is counted as three trips and three person-trips. If three persons from a household go together on one trip, their travel is counted as one trip and three person-trips.

Person-Nights. This term indicates the number of nights spent by persons on trips. For example, if two persons took a trip that involved being away from home five nights, the travel would be counted as 10 person-nights. A trip to a place at least 100 miles away from home and return the same day is counted as a "one-day trip" and may be referred to as zero, or "no person-night trip."

Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "visit friends or relatives," "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping)" or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)." "Visit friends and relatives" trips plus "other pleasure" trips equal "pleasure" trips.

Purpose of Trip. The respondent was asked to identify for each trip reported the "main reason for this trip." Responses were classified as follows: (1) visit friends and relatives, (2) Convention, seminar, meeting, (3) business, (4) outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping), (5) entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports), (6) personal, family (medical, funeral, wedding), and (7) other.

The main purpose for the trip was ascribed to each person on the trip. If a trip was taken by the respondent and two other people traveling with him/her to visit friends and realtives, three person-trips were counted for this purpose. Similarly, if the trip had been primarily for business, three person-trips were counted for business.

In this report, travel for "convention, seminar, meeting," and "business" has been combined, and travel for "outdoor recreation," and "entertainment" and "visit friends and relatives" has been combined into a "pleasure" category.

Respondent. This is the person completing the telephone interview.

South Atlantic. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Straight-Line Miles. This is a "great circle" distance approximation using arithmentically derived coordinates (based upon longitude and latitude) and the Pythagorean Theorom. Straight-line miles are calculated by computer program and adjusted to trip distance for presentation in this report. See "Trip Distance."

Travel Party Size. The travel party for each trip is categorized into one of several groups depending upon the number of household members who went on that trip.

Travel Party Structure. The travel party for each trip is categorized depending upon the age and number of family members on that trip.

Travel Region. The travel region classification follows an industry standard advanced by the Travel Industry Association of America, and the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration, with two exceptions. In this report, Alaska and Hawaii are place with "outside the U.S." destinations and do not appear in any origin region since interviews are only conducted in the contiguous U.S. For the states comprising each region, see the individual region listing in this glossary.

Trip. A trip is defined as each time a person goes to a place at least 100 miles away from home and returns. The following types of trips were specifically excluded: (1) travel as part of an operation crew on a train, airplane, truck, bus or ship, (2) commuting to a place of work, and (3) student trips to or from school.

In this survey, respondents are asked to report all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, taken during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. This is done in an effort to minimize failure to report trips of 100 miles or more due to respondents error in recall.

Trip Distance. Trip distance is reported in terms of round-trip miles in this report. Round-trip miles are twice the calculated one-way, straight-line miles from origin to destination. These are calculated for domestic trips only. See "Straight-line Miles."

Trip Duration. This is the number of nights spent away from home on one trip. This includes nights spent at the destination and

enroute. It is possible for a trip not to involve an overnight away from home if the traveler took a trip of 100 miles or more and returned home the same day.

Vacation Trip. Vacation was considered to be an occasion when trips are taken, but was not listed as a purpose or reason for travel. The respondent was asked for each trip reported, "Was this a vacation trip?"

Visit Friends/Relatives Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was to "visit friends and/or relatives."

Weekend Trip. Each trip was classified as to whether it was a weekend trip by asking the respondents, "Was this a weekend or long weekend trip?" for each trip reported.

West North Central. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

West South Central. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

APPENDIX C
NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The National Travel Survey is based upon data collected each month by telephone interview from a national probability sample of 1,500 adults (age 18+) representing the total adult, civilian, non-institutional population of the contiguous United States.

For this study, RL Associates of Princeton, New Jersey, uses its National Telephone Probability Sample. The sample design is a two-stage, internally replicated, national probability sample. A new sample is drawn each month for use in the survey.

To construct the sample, the entire country is divided into eighteen strata consisting respectively of Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) and non-MSA areas in each of the nine U.S. Bureau of the Census regions (see Appendix C: Glossary of Terms). The nine MSA areas correspond to U.S. Bureau of the Census definitions.

For each Census region, the MSA's are arrayed in order from largest population to the smallest. A separate systematic random sample is then taken for each of the regions. The sampling units are counties and then minor civil divisions within counties.

All the counties or independent cities in a travel region not included in one of the MSA areas are arrayed as follows: the states in each region are arrayed from north to south and east to west. Within each state, the counties are listed alphabetically. Separate systematic random samples within each travel region are then utilized to select first counties and then minor civil division (i.e., towns, townships, census divisions, etc.)

A total of 350 sampling units are chosen overall. This actually consists of seven separate matched samples, each consisting of 50 sampling units. Each of these seven matched samples or internal replicates allows one to obtain data-based estimates of sampling error utilizing the well-known procedures developed by Professor John Tukey.

For each of the 350 minor civil divisions (MCD's) selected, the actual sampling point is defined as the largest telephone book containing the MCD. Since each minor civil division in the United States has a chance of selection proportional to its population, and since each MCD is associated with one and only one telephone book, each telephone book has a probability of selection proportional to the number of people living in the MCD it covers.

An equal number of telephone numbers are selected from each telephone book in such a way that every number listed in the book has an equal chance of being selected. These numbers form a base for the sample, but since they are all listed numbers, they are not used for actual calling. Rather, a random digit is systematically added to the listed numbers selected so as to give a random sample of both listed and nonlisted numbers. This takes advantage of the fact that unlisted numbers are randomly distributed over all telephone numbers.

The procedure gives every telephone household a known (and approximately equal) chance of selection into the sample. To extend the sampling procedure to individuals, a systematic random respondent selection procedure is required. In this sample, potentially heavier travelers within samples are over-sampled. In projecting results, an unequal probability of selection of individuals is corrected by weighting all respondents where the weight given each individual is inversely proportionaly to the probability of selection of the individual. Such weighting is used to correct for the limitation of one respondent per household in order to give a more accurate count of all trips taken and to correct for unequal probabilities of selection within the household. Weighting is also done when necessary by demographic factors to compensate for any random variation in response.

A national probability sample of at least 1,500 U.S. adults (age 18+) is contacted by telephone each month. Each respondent is asked about all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, he or she took during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. Demographic information is also collected from all 1,500 respondents.

In addition, all travelers are asked to answer questions concerning vacation travel intentions. These questions are also asked of a random sample of the non-travelers sufficient to bring the total number of respondents answering these questions up to a minimum of 1,000.

APPENDIX D
SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS
FIRST QUARTER, 1985

Number of telephone numbers selected	22,500
Number of interviews completed	4,755
Number of respondents reporting one or more qualifying trips	873
Total number of qualifying trips	1,501

APPENDIX E
SAMPLING ERROR, FIRST QUARTER 1985

There are a variey of statistical reasons why theoretical estimates can give only a rough indication of sampling error for key projections of this survey (e.g., trips). These include weighting, clustering, and response rates. For these reasons, the sample was designed to utilize the method of internal replication to obtain a more accurate measure of actual sampling error. In this method, the total sample is constructed or built up from a series of matched samples of small size. Each of these smaller samples is itself a national probability sample drawn as described in Appendix A. Each sample can thus be viewed as a sample of the universe of all households in the United States. The variation between samples can be used to give an indication of the sampling error.

For this study, a total of seven matched samples was utilized. Each of these consisted of fifty primary sampling units. Each of these samples was drawn so as to give the proper proportion of respondents in each travel region and in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. The tables below indicates the confidence intervals at the 95% confidence level based on this internal replication approach. The basic estimates of sampling error were supplied by Dr. Michael Rappeport of RL Associates, Princeton, New Jersey, and suggest the confidence intervals for the trip estimates contained in this report.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
DESTINATION REGION		
New England	5%	±1%*
Mid-Atlantic	10	±2*
South Atlantic	23	±4
East South Central	4	±1**
West South Central	11	±2*
East North Central	10	±1*
West North Central	5	±2*
Mountain	10	±1*
Pacific	16	±3
Outside U.S.	6	±1*

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*Due to the small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with care.

**Due to the very small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is very high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with extreme care.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS -(Continued)	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
TRIP DISTANCE		
200-299 miles	18%	±3%
300-399 miles	14	±1*
400-499 miles	9	±1*
500-599 miles	6	±2*
600-999 miles	14	±2*
1,000-1,999 miles	18	±3
2,000 miles or more	16	±2
Outside U.S.	6	±1*
TRIP DURATION		
No nights	7%	±2%*
One night	16	±3
2-3 nights	37	±2
4-9 nights	31	±3
10 nights or more	9	±1*
FAMILY INCOME		
Less than $10,000	10%	±2*
$10,000-$19,000	18	±2
$20,000-$29,999	22	±2
$30,000 or more	50	±1
Refused	16	±1
TYPE OF LODGING		
Home of friends/relatives	44%	±3%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	46	±3
Rented cabin/condo/vacation home	3	±1**
Owned cabin/condo/vacation home	2	±1**
Camper/RV/tent	2	±1**
No nights	7	±2*

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS -(Continued)	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
ORIGIN REGION		
New England	7%	±1%*
Mid-Atlantic	12	±2*
South Atlantic	18	±1
East South Central	5	±2*
West South Central	12	±2*
East North Central	15	±3
West North Central	8	±2*
Mountain	6	±2*
Pacific	17	±2
PURPOSE OF TRIP		
Visit friends/relatives	43%	±3%
Other pleasure	26	±3
Business/convention	27	±2
MODE OF TRANSPORTATION		
Auto/truck/RV	65%	±4%
Air	30	±2
VACATION TRIP		
Vacation	56%	±2%
Not a vacation	44	±2
WEEKEND TRIP		
Weekend	37%	±3%
Not over a weekend	63	±3

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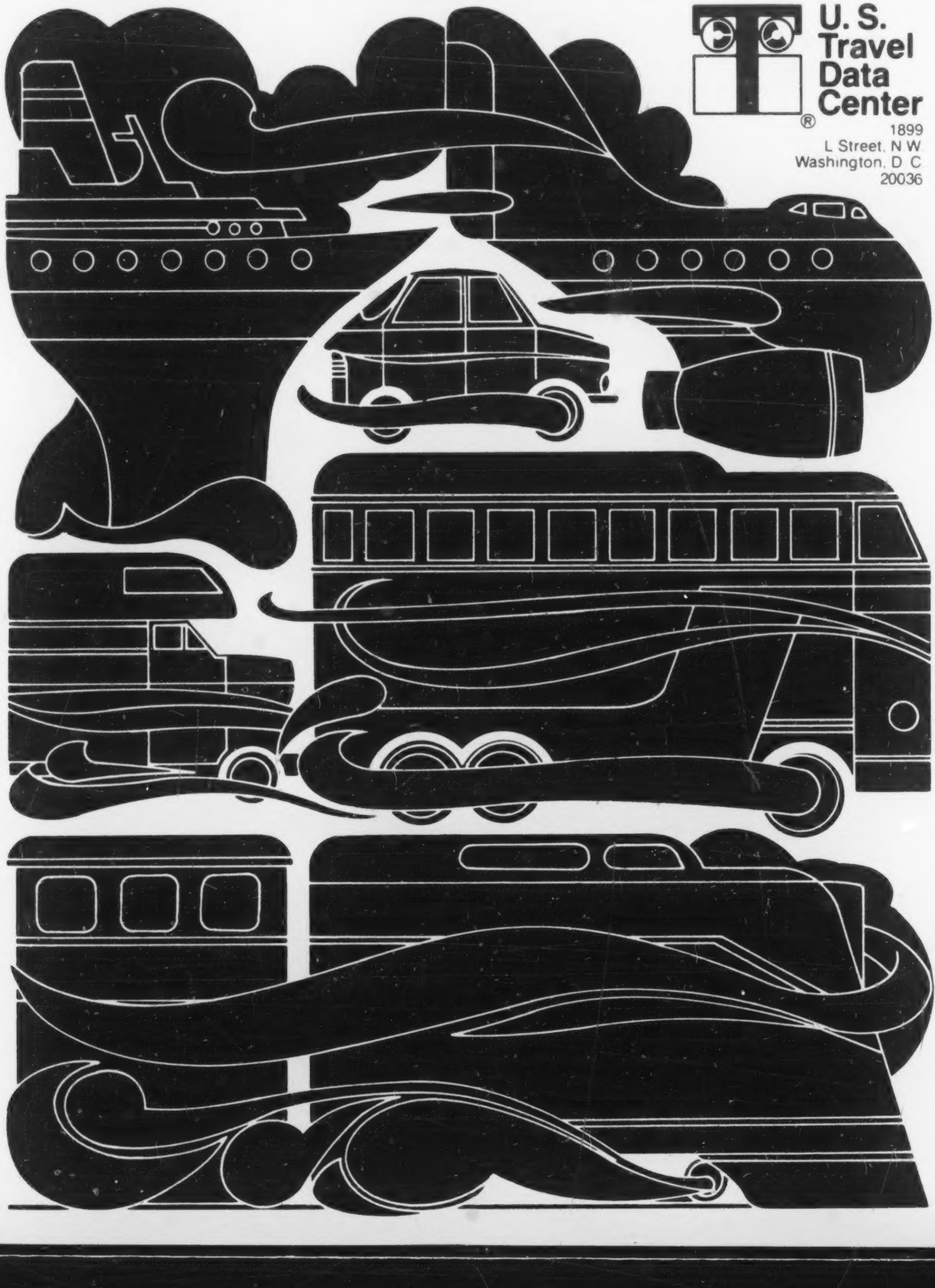

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The United States Travel Data Center is the national, non-profit center for travel and tourism research. Since its establishment in 1973, the Data Center has devoted itself to advancing the common interests of the travel industry and the public it serves by encouraging, sponsoring and conducting statistical, economic, and scientific research concerning travel, the travel industry and travel-related industries. In pursuit of this objective, the Data Center gathers, analyzes, publishes and disseminates the results of such research, and cooperates with all government agencies, private industry and academic institutions with similar purposes and objectives. The Data Center is financed through publication sales, membership dues and contract research. It is located in Suite 610, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Travel during the second quarter of 1985 grew at a healthy rate over the volume of travel recorded during the previous year.

- Americans took 148 million trips during the months of April, May, and June, an increase of nine percent from the same period of 1984. A decrease in the size of the average travel party resulted in an eight percent increase in the total number of person-trips, 285 million.

- Travelers spent eight percent more nights away from home - an increase due directly to the rise in travel activity. The average duration remained at 5.1 nights. Round-trip distances rose from the previous year, averaging 950 miles, causing the total number of person-miles covered this quarter to rise almost 20 percent.

- Vacation travel posted strong growth during the second quarter as the number of person-trips rose over five percent.

- Travel to visit friends and relatives increased substantially during April, May, and June, 1985. Even though travel for "other pleasure" purposes showed very little growth, travel for all pleasure purposes combined rose seven percent.

- Growth in business/convention travel was very substantial during the second quarter of 1985, with an increasing percentage of people combining business and vacation travel.

- Travel by air was particularly strong, increasing 27 percent over 1984's second quarter on a person-trip basis, while travel using personal motor vehicles rose just two percent over last year.

- The South Atlantic census region attracted the largest number of travelers during the second quarter of 1985, but the Mountain region experienced the greatest growth over 1984.

- The Mid-Atlantic region was the greatest producer of travelers, generating 16 percent of total person-trips during the second quarter.

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INTRODUCTION

In March 1979, the U.S. Travel Data Center began conducting a monthly National Travel Survey. Since that time, quarterly and annual summaries of results have been published regularly to provide Data Center members and other interested marketers and researchers with timely, consistent and relevant data on major trends in U.S. travel activity.

Travel activity in recent years has faced a plethora of challenges. Petroleum shortages, inflation, changing regulatory policies, and economic decline and recovery all influence the volume and patterns of U.S. travel activity. This and other reports from the Data Center's National Travel Survey contribute to a better understanding of changing travel markets.

This report summarizes U.S. travel volume and characteristics during the second quarter of 1985.

GUIDE TO USING THIS REPORT

The first section of this report reviews factors related to U.S. travel activity in the past, specifically economic conditions and weather patterns.

Next is an analysis of major travel patterns and trends occurring during the second quarter of 1985 compared to the same period of 1984. Separate discussions of a number of important U.S. travel markets are included. Throughout this analysis, lettered tables show characteristics of the average trip in a number of different categories.

Summary tables of the complete results of the second quarter 1985 National Travel Survey arranged by type of trip comprise Appendix A. These tables show the base number of trips and person-trips for each category and the percent distributions of these trips and person-trips by a number of trip and traveler characteristics. References appearing in parentheses are made in the analysis to these summary tables.

Following earlier National Travel Surveys, travel is measured by trips and person-trips. A "trip" is defined as travel to a place 100 miles or more away from home and return, whether or not an overnight stay is involved. Every time a respondent travels, either alone or with other members of the household, a trip is recorded. A "person-trip" is counted every time one person takes a trip. If the respondent travels with two other members of the household, one trip and three person-trips are counted. More detailed definitions of these and other terms used in this report are found in Appendix B: Glossary of Terms. Also located in the appendices are the following: Appendix C which provides a description of the methodology used to conduct the survey, Appendix D which shows a summary of the sample characteristics for the second quarter of 1985, and Appendix E which discusses sampling error.

This is the second report is a series of reports based on the 1985 National Travel Survey. Quarter and annual reports summarizing data from the 1979 through 1984 National Travel Surveys have also been published.

Members of the travel industry and other interested parties are invited to participate in the National Travel Survey program. The survey combines the low cost advantage of a syndicated study with the flexibility of custom research to provide subscribers with the best survey package the Data Center can offer.

In addition to receiving reliable monthly data on Americans' travel activity and intentions, subscribers are entitled to add several questions of their own selection at any time during the year and to use the existing data base to segment responses.

For a prospectus describing the National Travel Survey, contact Suzanne D. Cook, Assistant Director, U.S. Travel Data Center, Suite 610, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, (202) 293-1040.

BACKGROUND FACTORS FOR TRAVEL DURING SECOND QUARTER, 1985

Economic Developments

The economy during the second quarter of 1985 was somewhat sluggish, causing some to suggest that a downturn would soon follow and others to speculate that the slowdown represented a plateau from which the economy would launch a period of further growth. A massive trade deficit, as well as a cutback on inventories, was a major contributer to the lack-luster performance of the second quarter.

Consumer demand for goods and services grew solidly during the second quarter of 1985. However, much of this increased demand was met by imported goods diverting what could have been a powerful boost to production and gross national product. Table A below provides a comparison of the major economic developments between the second quarters of 1985 and 1984.

Table A: Overall U.S. Economic Developments,
Second Quarter, 1985 and 1984
(Percent change from previous year)

	1985	1984
Dollar GNP	5.7%	11.7%
Real GNP	2.0	3.8
Personal income	6.4	10.1
Personal consumption expenditure(real)	3.6	5.8
Corporate profits after tax	-8.5	12.1
Consumer price index	3.7	4.6
Travel price index	5.0	4.3
Payroll employment	3.3	4.7

Dollar GNP for the second quarter 1985 failed to keep pace with the increases of the second quarter 1984, gaining only six percent since the previous year. In real terms, GNP grew even more slowly, rising only two percent for the second quarter over the level registered a year earlier. The combination of the slow economic activity, a decline in production, and foreign competition caused corporate profits for the second quarter to slide almost nine percent below 1984 second quarter profits.

Although imported goods displaced domestic products and inventories were cut, thereby retarding growth in industrial production during the second quarter of 1985, employers in the service sector continued to add workers to their payrolls, resulting in a net three percent increase in payroll employment.

Personal income rose more than six percent over second quarter 1984, but it increased less than it did the prior year. Still, personal income increased for the second quarter of 1985 more than consumer prices. The share of disposable personal income allocated to personal savings during the second quarter dropped to 5.1 percent from 5.7 percent a year earlier. This indicates that the growth of personal income supported increased spending.

Real personal consumption expenditures grew four percent over the second quarter of 1984, and as indicated in the table above, the rate of increase outpaced the rate of growth in real GNP. Much of the increase in consumer spending was in the services sector.

The rate of inflation remained under control during the second quarter of 1985 as the Consumer Price Index posted moderate growth. The cost of travel, as measured by the Travel Price Index, however, showed more significant growth, rising at a rate higher then the CPI. The cost of lodging away from home and intercity bus fares were the leading components of travel price inflation during the second quarter of 1985.

Although the Consumer Confidence Index remained at favorable levels for the second quarter of 1985, it was substantially below year earlier levels. The Buying Plans Index, also depressed, showed signs that it was increasing by June.

It appeared that Americans were both confident about current economic conditions but becoming cautious about the future. Travel during this quarter improved as Americans apparently diverted some of their discretionary spending towards travel.

Weather Conditions. Extreme dryness characterized much of the East and the Far West during April and May causing major cities in the Northeast to implement water conservation measures. June rain was welcomed in many parts of the country although water restrictions continued in the Northeast. Near record high temperatures covered the Southeast in early June and the West Coast later in the month.

Special Events. Airlines were in the news during the second quarter. United Airlines pilots went on strike May 17 severely disrupting the carrier's service before the strike was resolved. June 14 marked the terrorist hijacking of a TWA jet in Athens. The forty passengers aboard the flight who were held hostage were released 17 days later.

Calendar. For the April, 1985 calendar, Easter fell on the first Sunday in the month. May's calendar included a three-day weekend for many Americans as Memorial Day was observed on the 27th. The second quarter held 13 weekends - as it did in 1984.

Consumer Attitudes and Buying Plans, The Conference Board, April-June, 1985.

OVERVIEW OF FIRST QUARTER 1985 TRAVEL ACTIVITY

During the second quarter of 1985, 26 percent of all American adults - an average of 44.9 million adults (age 18+) - traveled each month of the quarter. These travelers were responsible for the 148 million trips and 285 million person-trips taken during the second quarter 1985 representing an eight percent increase in travel over second quarter 1984 (Table 1A and 1B).

Total person-miles and person-nights also increased over the previous year. The average distance traveled rose substantially from 840 straight-line round-trip miles during second quarter 1984 to 950 miles during 1985. While the average duration of 5.1 nights remained unchanged from 1984, the increased volume of travel directly increased person-nights for the second quarter of 1985 (Table 1C and 1D).

Table B: Characteristics of the Average Person-trip, Second Quarter, 1985 and 1984

	1985	1984
Persons per trip	1.93	1.96
Miles/person trip*	950	840
Nights/person-trip	5.1	5.1

*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Although the National Travel Survey did not show any category of travel to be declining, the overall increase in travel activity was largely due to exceptional growth in business/convention travel and travel to visit friends and relatives (Table 1B).

Growth in vacation travel was strong this quarter. Vacation person-trips rose five percent over the second quarter of 1984, although a smaller proportion of total person-trips were classified by respondents as vacations during 1985 than in 1984 (68 percent vs. 70 percent, respectively). Weekend travel showed less growth, rising less than one percent over the level reached during second quarter 1984. The incidence of weekend travel travel accounted for 44 percent of all person-trips in 1985, as compared to 48 percent in 1984 (Table 1E).

The proportion of travelers using personal motor vehicles to get to their destinations slipped by three percentage points, while the proportion of travelers flying increased. However, travel by auto/truck/RV still maintained more than a three-fourths percent share of the total. Airlines carried 19 percent of all second quarter travelers (Table 1C).

Interestingly, a smaller percentage of second quarter travelers stayed with friends and relatives than during the second quarter of 1984 despite the growth in this purpose category. Thirty-seven percent of all second quarter travelers stayed with friends and relatives compared to 45 percent last year. On the other hand, the proportion of travelers patronizing commercial lodgings grew from 39 percent for second quarter 1984 to 47 percent this year (Table 1D).

The composition of travel parties revealed a larger proportion of travel parties of one, in part due to increased business travel. Single travelers accounted for 24 percent of total person-trips - three percentage points more than last year. (Table 1F).

Families with per annum incomes of more than $30,000 accounted for more travel during the second quarter of 1985 than in 1984. These families accounted for 46 percent of total person-trips during 1985, compared to 42 percent in 1984. Households with incomes of less than $20,000 also increased their travel activity dramatically, logging a five percentage point increase over their last year's share of total travel (Table 1G).

The South Atlantic census region was the number one choice as a travel destination, garnering 20 percent of total person-trips during the second quarter, up two percentage points from the year before. The Mountain census region, with 13 percent, was the second most popular destination region, and experienced the greatest growth over the second quarter of 1984 (Table 1H).

The Mid-Atlantic census region was the top producer of travel during the second quarter, generating 16 percent of total person-trips. The South Atlantic (15 percent), East North Central (15 percent), and Pacific (14 percent) census regions were also major producers of travel. (Table 1I).

Rural areas were visited most frequently by second quarter travelers, followed by small cities. As origins, large and small cities were the biggest producers, generating 38 percent and 35 percent, respectively, of all person-trips (Table 1J).

Mode of Transportation

Americans travel far more by personal motor vehicle than by any other type of transportation. The proportion of travel by auto/truck/RV, 77 percent of all person-trips, fell from the 80 percent recorded during the second quarter of 1984. In all, travelers reported 103 million trips by these modes during this period, almost unchanged from the same quarter of 1984. An increase in the size of the average travel party resulted in 216 million auto/truck/RV person-trips, two percent more than the previous year (Tables 1B and 1C).

Airlines are the second most favored means of travel, and during the second quarter there was an increase in the number of Americans using this mode. Travel by air comprised 19 percent of all second quarter 1985 person-trips, compared to 16 percent one year before. Americans took 33 million trips and 52 million person-trips by air during these months (Tables 1B and 1C).

The major differences between the characteristics of auto/truck/RV trips and air trips are evident in Table C below. Auto/truck/RV travel parties are significantly larger than air travel parties. However, both the distance traveled and the trip duration are substantially longer for travel by air (Tables 2A, 2B, 3A, and 3B).

Table C: Characteristics of the Average Auto/Truck/RV and Air Person-trip, Second Quarter, 1985 and 1984

	Auto/Truck/RV		Air	
	1985	1984	1985	1984
Persons per trip	2.10	2.08	1.57	1.61
Miles/person-trip*	730	680	1,840	2,000
Nights/person-trip	4.5	4.6	7.4	8.4

---

*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

The chart indicates that the average number of nights spent away from home by air and auto/truck/RV travelers decreased. The trend towards longer distances in total travel was not evident among air travelers. In fact, the average distance of those traveling by this mode declined from last year (Tables 2A, 2B, 3A, and 3B).

The type of trip is also related to the type of transportation most likely to be used. Business/convention travelers comprised a larger proportion of air travel, taking 29 percent of all air person-trips this quarter, than travel by personal motor vehicles (13 percent). Pleasure travelers comprised 74 percent of the auto and 65 percent of the air travel markets (Tables 2C and 3C).

Additionally, air travelers were much more likely to stay in commercial lodging facilities (67 percent) than auto/truck/RV travelers - 42 percent (Tables 2B and 3B).

Auto/truck/RV travel parties are larger than travel parties overall, and larger than for most other types of travel. The size of the travel party is, of course, affected by the number of children included. During the second quarter, 40 percent of all auto/truck/RV travel included children, about the same as in 1984 (Table 3D).

On the other hand, air travel parties are generally smaller than average. During the second quarter, air travel parties decreased slightly in size from second quarter 1984. Air travel parties involve more adults traveling without children than auto/truck/RV travel parties. The percent of air person-trips excluding children rose from 71 percent during 1984 to 85 percent this quarter (Table 2D).

Upper income adults dominated air travel activity, with those in the $30,000+ annual income group reporting 62 percent of all air travel, while those in the "less than $30,000 annual income" group comprised 43 percent of auto/truck/RV travel, compared to 42 percent for the $30,000+ income group (Tables 2E and 3E).

Regardless of the type of transportation used, travelers visited the South Atlantic census region more than any other region. By area, rural areas were visited by half of all auto/truck/RV travelers and 34 percent of all air travelers. Eighteen percent of air travelers visited destinations outside the U.S., compared to six percent of auto/truck/RV travelers (Tables 2F, 2H, 3F and 3H).

In terms of generating travel, the Mid-Atlantic census region generated the greatest volume of air travelers, accounting for 22 percent of total air person-trips, while the South Atlantic census region (16 percent), followed closely by the Mid-Atlantic and East North Central census regions (each with 15 percent), generated the greatest volume of auto/truck/RV travelers. By type of area, over half of all air travel originated in large cities, while more auto/truck/RV travel was produced by small cities this quarter (Tables 2G, 2H, 3G and 3H).

Purpose of Trip

The National Travel Survey collects data on trips taken for a variety of reasons. For this analysis, pleasure travel, defined as trips taken to visit friends and relatives, for outdoor recreation, sightseeing and entertainment, is contrasted with business/convention travel. Pleasure travel and business/convention travel understandably differ in many ways. Table D below shows that business/convention travel parties are substantially smaller than pleasure travel parties, and quite similar to air travel parties, reflecting the substantial overlap of these two groups.

It is also evident from the table that pleasure travel involves much longer durations, but shorter distances than business/convention travel (Tables 4A, 4B, 5A, and 5B).

Table D: Characteristics of the Average Pleasure and Business/Convention Person-trip, Second Quarter, 1985 and 1984

	Pleasure		Business/Convention	
	1985	1984	1985	1984
Persons per trip	2.04	2.12	1.60	1.37
Miles/person-trip*	970	870	1,240	1,160
Nights/person-trip	5.5	5.9	4.5	4.6

*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

On a trip basis, business/convention travel rose well above the 1984 level. A total of 29.3 million trips were recorded for business/convention purposes during April, May, and June, 1985. This represents an increase of 27 percent over the same time period last year. An significant increase in the size of the averge travel party yielded 47 million person-trips. The longer distances traveled by business/convention travelers resulted in a greater than proportionate increase in total person-miles traveled. On the other hand, the average duration declined from last year, causing a smaller increase in total person-nights spent away from home (Table 1B).

Business/convention travelers are more likely to travel alone than are pleasure travelers. This tendency was apparent during the second quarter. Forty-one percent of all second quarter business/convention travelers were traveling alone, as compared to only 20 percent of pleasure travelers. Interestingly, however, the percentage of single business/convention travel parties declined from last year by ten percentage points. (Tables 4D and 5D).

Business/convention travelers combined significantly more vacation trips with necessary business travel this quarter than in 1984. Twenty-one percent of all business/convention travel was also considered vacation travel, compared to 17 percent the year before. Vacation travel accounted for 82 percent of all second quarter pleasure travel, not significantly different from the proportion in 1984 (Tables 4C and 5C).

About three times the average monthly number of adults taking business/convention trips took pleasure trips. These adults were responsible for an overall increase in pleasure travel. This quarter a total of 105 million pleasure trips and 213 million pleasure person-trips were recorded. (Tables 1A, 1B, and 1E).

Generally, pleasure travel is most frequently characterized by more than one person travel parties. Only 20 percent of pleasure travel involved one adult. The larger travel parties of pleasure travelers are related to their greater incidence of taking children along. Thirty-seven percent of all pleasure person-trips included children, while children were included in only 18 percent of business/convention person-trips (Tables 4D and 5D).

On the average, pleasure travelers traveled 100 miles farther than last year, effecting a 15 percent increase in total person-miles traveled. However, the average duration per trip declined slightly producing a seven percent increase in total pleasure person-nights spent away from home.

Pleasure travel usually involves longer durations than travel for business/convention purposes. Accordingly, the types of lodging used by these travelers also varies. Among business/convention travelers, there was a much greater propensity to stay in commercial lodging facilities (67 percent), than in other types of lodging. By comparison, only 42 percent of the pleasure travelers chose these accommodations. Forty-five percent of the pleasure travelers spent nights with friends and relatives (Tables 4B and 5B).

Most business/convention and pleasure travel was taken by personal motor vehicle, 60 percent and 77 percent, respectively. However, air transportation became more popular with both types of travelers. The share of business/convention person-trips by air rose five percentage points, while the share of pleasure person-trips rose seven points (4A and 5A).

The Mountain census region hosted more business/convention travelers than any other single region (22 percent). The South Atlantic census region was also a popular destination for business/convention travelers (21 percent) and the favorite among pleasure travelers (18 percent). Pleasure travelers showed a distinct preferrence for rural areas (38 percent), while nearly equal proportions of business/convention travelers visited large and small cities (Tables 4F, 5F, 4H and 5H).

Business/convention travelers were almost equally generated by the Mid-Atlantic, South Atlantic, Mountain and Pacific census regions. The Mid-Atlantic produced the largest share of pleasure travelers (17 percent) by a narrow margin over the South Atlantic (15 percent) and the Pacific regions (16 percent). More of both business/convention and pleasure travelers resided in large cities than other areas, however, business travelers were drawn from all areas more equally than were pleasure travelers (Tables 4G, 5G, 4H and 5H).

Vacation Travel

Vacation travel in the second quarter of 1985 showed a strong gain over the second quarter of last year. The number of vacation trips increased five percent from 89 million trips taken in 1984 to 93 million in 1985. Person-trips rose to 194 million, five percent more than the 185 million person-trips recorded last year (Tables 1A and 1B).

As shown in Table E below, the duration of the average vacation person-trip fell from 5.8 nights in 1984 to 5.6 nights in the second quarter of 1985. The shorter durations resulted in vacation person-nights rising only two percent over last year's level (Tables 6A and 6B).

The average distance for vacation travel, however, increased from 940 miles to 970 miles (Table 6B).

Table E: Characteristics of the Average Vacation Person-trip, Second Quarter, 1985 and 1984

	1985	1984
Persons per trip	2.09	2.07
Miles/person-trip*	970	940
Nights/person-trip	5.6	5.8

---

*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only

Like pleasure travel, vacation trips usually consist of larger travel parties than other types of travel. Although more people traveled without a companion than last year (18 percent vs. 16 percent), an eight percentage point increase in the share of travel parties consisting of more than four persons resulted in an overall rise in the average vacation travel party size. Apparently, the increase in persons per trip was not a result of more vacation travel involving children. Children played a part in 42 percent of all second quarter 1984 vacation travel, but that share fell to only 39 percent in second quarter of 1985 (Table 6D).

As with other types of travel, vacation travel was also more likely to be by air than last year. Eighteen percent of the vacationers flew to their destinations this year up from 16 percent last year, although the majority (77 percent) traveled by the traditional favorite - personal motor vehicle (Table 6A).

Considerable overlap occurs between vacation and pleasure travel. Eighty-six percent of all vacation trips were taken for pleasure purposes. Vacation travel for "other pleasure" purposes such as sightseeing, outdoor recreation or entertainment activities remained the most popular reason for taking a vacation trip during the second quarter, accounting for 44 percent of all vacation person-trips. Vacation travel to visit friends and relatives, however, enjoyed increased popularity this quarter, rising from a 39 percent share of the 1984 vacation person-trips to a 42 percent share (Table 6C).

In contrast to the increase in vacation travel for the purpose of visiting friends and relatives, the share of vacationers staying in the homes of friends and relatives decreased while commercial lodging facilities usage improved. Vacationers were just about as likely to spend nights at the home of friends or relatives (43 percent) as they were to stay in a hotel or motel (44 percent) during the second quarter of 1985 (Table 6B).

The South Atlantic census region was dominant as a region of destination for vacation travelers, garnering 21 percent of the person-trips. By area, rural parts of the country received the greatest portion of vacation travelers - 38 percent (Tables 6F and 6H).

The Mid-Atlantic census region was the largest producer of vacation travelers (19 percent), leading the other regions by a wide margin. Large cities generated the largest share of travelers - 43 percent (Table 6G).

Weekend Travel

Americans took 61 million trips over weekends during the second quarter of 1985, marking only a one percent increase from last year. A slight decline in the average travel party size produced an even smaller gain in person-trips. Up less than one percent from year ago levels, 126 million weekend person-trips were taken during the second quarter. On the average, about 11 million adults took weekend trips during each month of the quarter (Tables 1A and 1B).

Variations in weekend trip characteristics were minor in the comparison with second quarter 1984 data. Although the average weekend trip was longer in distance, causing person-miles to increase over 1984 levels, the average duration of weekend travel remained unchanged (Tables 7A and 7B).

Weekend travel generally involves trips of shorter distances than overall travel. In the second quarter of 1985, 69 percent of all weekend person-trips involved distances of less than 600 round-trip miles, compared to 57 percent for total travel. Durations of weekend trips also tend to be shorter - the average duration of the weekend trip was about half that of total travel. (Table 1C, 1D, 7A, and and 7B).

Table F: Characteristics of the Average Weekend Person-trip, Second Quarter, 1985 and 1984

	1985	1984
Person per trip	2.07	2.09
Miles/person-trip*	620	600
Nights/person-trip	2.6	2.6

---

*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

The percentage of weekend person-trips including children remained relatively unchanged from last year, however, travel parties with a single adult traveler increased three percentage points to a 20 percent share of all weekend travel (Table 7E).

The major bulk of travelers on weekend trips continued to travel by personal motor vehicle. Ninety percent of all weekend travelers reported using an automobile, truck or recreational vehicle, unchanged from 1984. Air transportation was used by six percent of weekend travelers (Table 7A).

In addition to traveling mainly by personal motor vehicle and taking shorter trips, the weekend traveler was more likely to be visiting friends or relatives. Fifty percent of weekend travelers reported this activity compared to 36 percent of U.S. resident travel overall. One third traveled for "other pleasure", and travel for personal or family business accounted for eleven percent of the total. (Table 7C).

Almost half (49 percent) of all weekend person-trips involved staying with friends or relatives, no significant change over last year. Use of hotels, motels or motor courts, however, accounted for 40 percent, up from 33 percent. Other facilities comprised 14 percent of the total (Table 7B).

The South Atlantic census region, the most visited region this quarter among weekend travelers, received 18 percent of these travelers. Rural areas hosted significantly more weekend travelers (41 percent) than large or small cities (Tables 7F and 7H).

The South Atlantic and the Mid-Atlantic census regions were the largest producers of weekend travel, combining to yield 35 percent of total weekend person-trips. Among areas, similar percentages of weekend travelers were generated from large and small cities - 37 percent and 36 percent, respectively (Table 7H).

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

TABLES OF RESULTS

Table 1A: Monthly Average Number and Percent of U.S. Adults Taking Trips, by Major Trip Characteristics, Second Quarter, 1985 and 1984.

	U.S. Adults (Millions)		Percent of U.S. Adults	
Trip Characteristics	1985	1984	1985	1984
Total Population	174.0	171.7	100%	100%
Took one or more trips	44.9	41.2	26	24
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends/relatives	15.7	13.6	9	8
Other pleasure	16.2	15.1	9	9
Business/convention	7.2	5.6	4	3
Mode of transport				
Auto/truck/RV	31.5	31.4	18	18
Air	8.9	6.9	5	4
Vacation trip	27.3	26.1	16	15
Weekend trip	18.1	17.9	10	10

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1B: Number of Trips and Person-trips by Major Trip Characteristics, Second Quarter, 1985 and 1984.

Trip Characteristics	Trips (Millions) 1985	Trips (Millions) 1984	Person-trips (Millions) 1985	Person-trips (Millions) 1984
All trips	147.5	135.2	285.0	264.6
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends/relatives	51.7	44.7	108.3	94.1
Other pleasure	53.0	49.3	104.8	104.6
Business/convention	29.3	23.0	47.0	31.5
Mode of transport				
Auto/truck/RV	103.0	102.5	216.0	212.9
Air	33.1	25.5	52.0	41.1
Vacation trip	93.0	89.0	194.1	184.6
Weekend trip	60.6	59.8	125.7	124.7

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1C: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Second Quarter, 1985 and 1984

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Trip Distance	1985	1984	1985	1984
200-299 miles	15%	21%	17%	23%
300-399 miles	15	15	16	15
400-599 miles	17	18	19	19
600-999 miles	15	14	13	14
1,000-1,999 miles	16	13	14	12
2,000 miles or more	12	11	12	9
Outside U.S.	10	7	9	8
Total	100%	100	100%	100%
Average distance (miles)[1]	1,000	920	950	840
Mode of Transportation				
Auto/truck/RV	73%	76	77%	80%
Airplane	22	19	19	16
Bus	2	2	2	2
Train	1	2	1	1
Other	2	1	1	1
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] Round-trip straight-line distance for domestic travel only.

Base: Second Quarter, 1985 - 147.5 million trips,
285.0 million person-trips;
Second Quarter, 1984 - 135.2 million trips,
264.6 million person-trips.

Table 1D: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Second Quarter, 1985 and 1984

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Trip Duration	1985	1984	1985	1984
No nights	7%	6%	6%	6%
One night	10	12	10	10
2 to 3 nights	41	35	40	38
4 to 9 nights	30	35	32	35
10 nights or more	12	12	12	11
Total	100	100%	100%	100%
Average duration (nights)	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1
Type of Lodging				
Home of friends /relatives	35	43%	37%	45%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	50	41	47	39
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	3	3	3
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	2	3	3
Camper/RV/tent	5	6	6	7
Other	3	3	3	2
No nights	7	6	6	6

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding or multiple responses.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Second Quarter, 1985 - 147.5 million trips,
285.0 million person-trips;
Second Quarter, 1984 - 135.2 million trips,
264.6 million person-trips.

Table 1E: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Second Quarter, 1985 and 1984

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Purpose of Trip	1985	1984	1985	1984
Visit friends/relatives	34%	32%	36%	36%
Other pleasure	36	37	36	39
Business/convention	19	16	16	12
Other	11	15	11	13
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip				
Vacation trip	63%	66%	68%	70%
Not a Vacation trip	37	34	32	30
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip				
Weekend trip	41%	44%	44%	48%
Not a weekend trip	59	56	56	52
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Second Quarter, 1985 - 147.5 million trips,
285.0 million person-trips;
Second Quarter, 1984 - 135.2 million trips,
264.6 million person-trip.

Table 1F: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Second Quarter, 1985 and 1984

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1985	1984	1985	1984
Travel Party Size				
One	46%	40%	24%	21%
Two	31	38	33	37
Three	12	12	18	19
Four	7	6	14	13
Five or more	4	4	11	10
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure				
One adult without children	46%	40%	24%	21%
Two or more adults, without children	36	39	42	42
One adult with children	4	4	6	5
Two or more adults with children	14	17	28	32
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Second Quarter, 1985 - 147.5 million trips,
285.0 million person-trips;
Second Quarter, 1984 - 135.2 million trips,
264.6 million person-trips.

Table 1G: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Second Quarter, 1985 and 1984

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1985	1984	1985	1984
Family Income				
Less than $10,000	6%	6%	5%	5%
$10,000-$19,999	18	15	18	13
$20,000-$29,999	17	23	17	23
$30,000 or more	44	43	46	42
Refused	15	13	14	17
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

	Percent of Person-trips	
	1985	1984
Age [1]		
Less than 18 years[2]	15%	18%
18-24 years	11	14
25-34 years	22	19
35-44 years	20	18
45-54 years	11	12
55-64 years	13	12
65 years or older	8	7
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: Second Quarter, 1985 - 147.5 million trips,
285.0 million person-trips;
Second Quarter, 1984 - 135.2 million trips,
264.6 million person-trips.

Table 1H: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Second Quarter, 1985 and 1984

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Destination Region	1985	1984	1985	1984
New England	5%	4%	5%	4%
Mid-Atlantic	9	11	10	11
South Atlantic	20	18	20	18
East South Central	6	6	6	6
West South Central	10	11	9	11
East North Central	10	12	9	11
West North Central	8	12	9	11
Mountain	12	8	13	9
Pacific	10	12	9	11
Outside U.S.	10	7	9	8
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Second Quarter, 1985 - 147.5 million trips,
285.0 million person-trips;
Second Quarter, 1984 - 135.2 million trips,
264.6 million person-trips.

Table 11: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Second Quarter, 1985 and 1984

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Origin Region	1985	1984	1985	1984
New England	4%	4%	4%	4%
Mid-Atlantic	17	12	16	12
South Atlantic	15	16	15	15
East South Central	7	7	7	7
West South Central	10	13	10	13
East North Central	15	18	15	17
West North Central	9	10	9	12
Mountain	8	8	10	9
Pacific	15	12	14	11
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Second Quarter, 1985 - 147.5 million trips,
285.0 million person-trips;
Second Quarter, 1984 - 135.2 million trips,
264.6 million person-trips.

Table 1J: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Second Quarter, 1985 and 1984

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1985	1984	1985	1984
Destination Area				
Large MSA	25%	29%	24%	27%
Small MSA	32	32	31	31
Not an MSA	33	33	36	34
Outside U.S.	10	7	9	8
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Area of Residence				
Large MSA	39	32	38	32
Small MSA	36	37	35	37
Not an MSA	25	31	27	31
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Second Quarter, 1985 - 147.5 million trips,
285.0 million person-trips;
Second Quarter, 1984 - 135.2 million trips,
264.6 million person-trips.

Table 2A: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Second Quarter, 1985

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	3%	2%
300-399 miles	5	5
400-599 miles	9	9
600-999 miles	15	13
1,000-1,999 miles	22	23
2,000 miles or more	29	31
Outside U.S.	17	18
Total	100%	100%
Average distance [1]	1,800 miles	1,840 miles

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

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[1] Round-trip straight-line distance for domestic travel only.

Base: 33.1 million air trips,
52.0 million air person-trips.

Table 2B: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Second Quarter, 1985

Trip Duration	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
No nights	5%	5%
One night	10	7
2 to 3 nights	27	23
4 to 9 nights	36	39
10 nights or more	22	25
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	7.0 nights	7.4 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	30%	29%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	68	67
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	3
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	*	1
Camper/RV/tent	*	*
Other	3	3
No nights	5	5

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*Less than 0.5 percent.

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding or multiple responses.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 33.1 million air trips,
52.0 million air person-trips.

Table 2C: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Second Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	24%	24%
Other pleasure	36	41
Business/convention	35	29
Other	5	6
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	57%	67%
Not a Vacation trip	43	33
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	16%	14%
Not a weekend trip	84	86
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 33.1 million air trips,
52.0 million air person-trips.

Table 2D: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Second Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	63%	40%
Two	24	32
Three	7	13
Four	3	7
Five or more	3	9
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	63%	40%
Two or more adults, without children	29	45
One adult with children	2	3
Two or more adults with children	6	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 33.1 million air trips,
52.0 million air person-trips.

Table 2E: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Second Quarter, 1985

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	5%	4%
$10,000-$19,999	10	9
$20,000-$29,999	12	12
$30,000 or more	62	62
Not reported	12	14
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	6%
18-24 years	9
25-34 years	23
35-44 years	24
45-54 years	13
55-64 years	14
65 years or older	11
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 33.1 million air trips,
52.0 million air person-trips.

Table 2F: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Second Quarter, 1985

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Mid-Atlantic	7	6
South Atlantic	24	25
East South Central	1	1
West South Central	8	7
East North Central	11	10
West North Central	5	5
Mountain	9	12
Pacific	15	14
Outside U.S.	18	18
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 33.1 million air trips,
52.0 million air person-trips.

Table 2G: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Second Quarter, 1985

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	6%	5%
Mid-Atlantic	21	22
South Atlantic	10	12
East South Central	9	10
West South Central	8	6
East North Central	15	15
West North Central	6	7
Mountain	8	6
Pacific	17	16
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 33.1 million air trips,
52.0 million air person-trips.

Table 2H: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Second Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large MSA	45%	40%
Small MSA	24	29
Not an MSA	13	13
Outside U.S.	18	18
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large MSA	54%	54%
Small MSA	33	33
Not an MSA	13	14
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 33.1 million air trips,
52.0 million air person-trips.

Table 3A: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Second Quarter, 1985

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	20%	21%
300-399 miles	19	18
400-599 miles	21	23
600-999 miles	15	14
1,000-1,999 miles	13	11
2,000 miles or more	6	7
Outside U.S.	7	6
Total	100%	100%
Average distance [1]	740 miles	730 miles

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] Round-trip straight-line distance for domestic travel only.

Base: 103.0 million auto/truck/RV trips,
216.0 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3B: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Second Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	7%	6%
One night	10	11
2 to 3 nights	46	44
4 to 9 nights	29	31
10 nights or more	8	9
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	4.4 nights	4.5 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	37%	40%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	45	42
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	3
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	4
Camper/RV/tent	7	7
Other	3	3
No nights	7	6

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 103.0 million auto/truck/RV trips,
216.0 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3C: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Second Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	39%	40%
Other pleasure	34	34
Business/convention	14	13
Other	13	13
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	65%	68%
Not a Vacation trip	35	32
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	50%	52%
Not a weekend trip	50	48
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 103.0 million auto/truck/RV trips,
216.0 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3D: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Second Quarter, 1985

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	39%	18%
Two	34	32
Three	14	20
Four	9	16
Five or more	5	14
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	39%	18%
Two or more adults, without children	39	42
One adult with children	4	6
Two or more adults with children	17	34
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 103.0 million auto/truck/RV trips,
216.0 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3E: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Second Quarter, 1985

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	7%	5%
$10,000-$19,999	20	20
$20,000-$29,999	19	18
$30,000 or more	40	42
Not reported	15	15
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	17%
18-24 years	11
25-34 years	23
35-44 years	19
45-54 years	10
55-64 years	13
65 years or older	6
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.
[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 103.0 million auto/truck/RV trips,
216.0 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3F: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Second Quarter, 1985

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	5%
Mid-Atlantic	10	11
South Atlantic	19	19
East South Central	7	7
West South Central	11	10
East North Central	10	10
West North Central	10	10
Mountain	12	13
Pacific	8	8
Outside U.S.	7	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 103.0 million auto/truck/RV trips,
216.0 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3G: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Second Quarter, 1985

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Mid-Atlantic	14	15
South Atlantic	15	16
East South Central	7	6
West South Central	12	10
East North Central	16	15
West North Central	10	10
Mountain	9	11
Pacific	14	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 103.0 million auto/truck/RV trips,
216.0 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3H: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Second Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large MSA	22%	22%
Small MSA	30	30
Not an MSA	41	42
Outside U.S.	7	6
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large MSA	34%	34%
Small MSA	37	36
Not an MSA	29	31
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 103.0 million auto/truck/RV trips,
216.0 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 4A: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Second Quarter, 1985

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	10%	9%
300-399 miles	11	12
400-599 miles	20	24
600-999 miles	18	15
1,000-1,999 miles	19	19
2,000 miles or more	18	18
Outside U.S.	4	3
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	1,260 miles	1,240 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/RV	52%	60%
Airplane	46	39
Bus	*	*
Train	*	*
Other	2	1
Total	100	100

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*Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] Round-trip straight-line distance for domestic travel only.

Base: 29.3 million business/convention trips,
47.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4B: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Second Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	9%	10%
One night	13	11
2 to 3 nights	44	38
4 to 9 nights	27	32
10 nights or more	7	9
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	4.3 nights	4.5 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	9%	13%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	75	67
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	4
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	1	1
Camper/RV/tent	*	1
Other	4	4
No nights	9	10

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*Less than 0.5 percent.

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding or multiple responses.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 29.3 million business/convention trips,
47.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4C: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Second Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	15%	21%
Not a Vacation trip	85	79
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	14%	13%
Not a weekend trip	86	87
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 29.3 million business/convention trips,
47.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4D: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Second Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	65%	41%
Two	24	29
Three	5	9
Four	3	7
Five or more	4	14
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	65%	41%
Two or more adults, without children	28	40
One adult with children	1	2
Two or more adults with children	5	16
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 29.3 million business/convention trips,
47.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4E: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Second Quarter, 1985

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	1%	1%
$10,000-$19,999	8	8
$20,000-$29,999	11	13
$30,000 or more	65	62
Not reported	15	16
Total	100%	100%

Age [1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years [2]	7%
18-24 years	6
25-34 years	26
35-44 years	29
45-54 years	14
55-64 years	14
65 years or older	3
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.
[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 29.3 million business/convention trips,
47.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4F: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Second Quarter, 1985

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	3%
Mid-Atlantic	9	9
South Atlantic	22	21
East South Central	5	5
West South Central	11	10
East North Central	14	12
West North Central	7	5
Mountain	12	22
Pacific	12	10
Outside U.S.	4	3
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 29.3 million business/convention trips,
47.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4G: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Second Quarter, 1985

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Mid-Atlantic	16	15
South Atlantic	13	15
East South Central	10	9
West South Central	11	9
East North Central	15	12
West North Central	7	5
Mountain	11	17
Pacific	15	15
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 29.3 million business/convention trips,
47.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4H: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Second Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large MSA	41%	38%
Small MSA	33	36
Not an MSA	22	23
Outside U.S.	4	3
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large MSA	38%	35%
Small MSA	35	32
Not an MSA	27	33
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 29.3 million business/convention trips,
47.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 5A: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Second Quarter, 1985

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	15%	17%
300-399 miles	16	16
400-599 miles	16	19
600-999 miles	13	12
1,000-1,999 miles	16	13
2,000 miles or more	13	12
Outside U.S.	12	11
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	1,010 miles	970 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/RV	72%	77%
Airplane	21	20
Bus	3	2
Train	*	*
Other	3	1
Total	100	100

*Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] Round-trip straight-line distance for domestic travel only.

Base: 104.7 million pleasure trips,
213.1 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5B: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Second Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	5%	4%
One night	8	8
2 to 3 nights	40	40
4 to 9 nights	33	34
10 nights or more	14	14
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	5.6 nights	5.5 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	43%	45%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	45	42
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	3
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	2
Camper/RV/tent	7	7
Other	3	2
No nights	5	4

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding or multiple responses.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 104.7 million pleasure trips,
213.1 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5C: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Second Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	79%	82%
Not a Vacation trip	21	18
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	47%	44%
Not a weekend trip	53	56
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 104.7 million pleasure trips,
213.1 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5D: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Second Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	41%	20%
Two	33	32
Three	13	19
Four	8	15
Five or more	5	14
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	41%	20%
Two or more adults, without children	39	43
One adult with children	5	8
Two or more adults with children	15	29
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 104.7 million pleasure trips,
213.1 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5E: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Second Quarter, 1985

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	7%	5%
$10,000-$19,999	21	20
$20,000-$29,999	18	17
$30,000 or more	40	43
Not reported	14	14
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	16%
18-24 years	12
25-34 years	22
35-44 years	18
45-54 years	10
55-64 years	13
65 years or older	9
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.
[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 104.7 million pleasure trips,
213.1 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5F: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Second Quarter, 1985

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	6%
Mid-Atlantic	8	10
South Atlantic	19	18
East South Central	5	6
West South Central	10	9
East North Central	8	8
West North Central	9	10
Mountain	13	13
Pacific	11	9
Outside U.S.	12	10
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 104.7 million pleasure trips,
213.1 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5G: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Second Quarter, 1985

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Mid-Atlantic	16	16
South Atlantic	14	15
East South Central	7	7
West South Central	9	10
East North Central	15	14
West North Central	9	11
Mountain	8	8
Pacific	19	15
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 104.7 million pleasure trips,
213.1 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5H: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Second Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large MSA	24%	22%
Small MSA	29	29
Not an MSA	35	38
Outside U.S.	12	11
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large MSA	41%	40%
Small MSA	36	35
Not an MSA	23	24
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 104.7 million pleasure trips,
213.1 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 6A: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Second Quarter, 1985

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	16%	18%
300-399 miles	14	14
400-599 miles	17	17
600-999 miles	12	11
1,000-1,999 miles	17	14
2,000 miles or more	12	13
Outside U.S.	13	12
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	1,000 miles	970 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/RV	72%	77%
Airplane	20	18
Bus	3	2
Train	1	1
Other	3	1
Total	100	100

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] Round-trip straight-line distance for domestic travel only.

Base: 93.0 million vacation trips,
194.1 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6B: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Second Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	5%	4%
One night	8	7
2 to 3 nights	38	38
4 to 9 nights	35	35
10 nights or more	15	15
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	5.8 nights	5.6 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	42%	43%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	45	44
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	4	4
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	4
Camper/RV/tent	7	7
Other	2	2
No nights	5	4

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding or multiple responses.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 93.0 million vacation trips,
194.1 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6C: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Second Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	40%	42%
Other pleasure	45	44
Business/convention	5	5
Other	10	9
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	48%	49%
Not a weekend trip	52	51
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 93.0 million vacation trips,
194.1 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6D: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Second Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	38%	18%
Two	33	31
Three	15	21
Four	9	17
Five or more	5	13
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	38%	18%
Two or more adults, without children	39	43
One adult with children	5	7
Two or more adults with children	17	32
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 93.0 million vacation trips,
194.1 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6E: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Second Quarter, 1985

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	7%	5%
$10,000-$19,999	19	18
$20,000-$29,999	17	16
$30,000 or more	41	45
Not reported	16	16
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	16%
18-24 years	12
25-34 years	20
35-44 years	16
45-54 years	14
55-64 years	13
65 years or older	9
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.
[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 93.0 million vacation trips,
194.1 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6F: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Second Quarter, 1985

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	6%	5%
Mid-Atlantic	9	10
South Atlantic	20	21
East South Central	5	5
West South Central	9	9
East North Central	8	8
West North Central	9	9
Mountain	13	13
Pacific	9	8
Outside U.S.	13	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 93.0 million vacation trips,
194.1 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6G: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Second Quarter, 1985

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	4%
Mid-Atlantic	19	19
South Atlantic	13	14
East South Central	7	7
West South Central	8	8
East North Central	16	15
West North Central	9	10
Mountain	7	7
Pacific	16	15
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 93.0 million vacation trips,
194.1 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6H: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Second Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large MSA	25%	23%
Small MSA	26	27
Not an MSA	36	38
Outside U.S.	13	12
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large MSA	43%	43%
Small MSA	35	34
Not an MSA	23	23
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 93.0 million vacation trips,
194.1 million vacation person-trips.

Table 7A: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Second Quarter, 1985

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	19%	21%
300-399 miles	24	24
400-599 miles	21	24
600-999 miles	13	12
1,000-1,999 miles	12	9
2,000 miles or more	4	4
Outside U.S.	6	6
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	680 miles	620 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/RV	86%	90%
Airplane	9	6
Bus	3	1
Train	*	*
Other	3	2
Total	100	100

*Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] Round-trip straight-line distance for domestic travel only.

Base: 60.6 million weekend trips,
125.7 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7B: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Second Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	*%	*%
One night	12	12
2 to 3 nights	68	66
4 to 9 nights	20	22
10 nights or more	0	0
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	2.6 nights	2.6 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	46%	49%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	44	40
Rented cabin/condo./ weekend home	2	2
Owned cabin/condo./ weekend home	2	3
Camper/RV/tent	6	6
Other	3	3
No nights	*	*

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*Less than 0.5 percent.

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding or multiple responses.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 60.6 million weekend trips,
125.7 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7C: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Second Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	45%	50%
Other pleasure	36	33
Business/convention	7	5
Other	11	11
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	74%	76%
Not a vacation trip	26	24
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 60.6 million weekend trips,
125.7 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7D: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Second Quarter, 1985

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	41%	20%
Two	29	28
Three	16	24
Four	10	18
Five or more	5	11
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	41%	20%
Two or more adults, without children	36	39
One adult with children	6	8
Two or more adults with children	17	33
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 60.6 million weekend trips,
125.7 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7E: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Second Quarter, 1985

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	7%	5%
$10,000-$19,999	21	20
$20,000-$29,999	19	18
$30,000 or more	41	46
Not reported	12	11
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	18%
18-24 years	12
25-34 years	28
35-44 years	19
45-54 years	8
55-64 years	10
65 years or older	4
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.
[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 60.6 million weekend trips,
125.7 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7F: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Second Quarter, 1985

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	5%
Mid-Atlantic	12	15
South Atlantic	19	18
East South Central	7	8
West South Central	10	10
East North Central	10	9
West North Central	11	12
Mountain	12	12
Pacific	7	6
Outside U.S.	6	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 60.6 million weekend trips,
125.7 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7G: Percent Dstribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Regionof Trip Origin, Second Quarter, 1985

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Mid-Atlantic	17	17
South Atlantic	18	18
East South Central	6	6
West South Central	10	10
East North Central	14	14
West North Central	10	12
Mountain	7	7
Pacific	15	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may nc add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel)ata Center

Base: 60.6 millionweekend trips,
125.7 millionweekend person-trips.

Table 7H: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Second Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large MSA	24%	24%
Small MSA	29	29
Not an MSA	41	41
Outside U.S.	6	6
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large MSA	38%	37%
Small MSA	37	36
Not an MSA	25	27
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 60.6 million weekend trips,
125.7 million weekend person-trips.

Table 8A: Monthly Average Number of U.S. Adults taking Trips by Major Trip Characteristics, First Through Second Quarters, 1985.

	U.S. Adults (millions)		
Trip Characteristics	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Year-to-Date
Total Population	173.5	174.0	173.8
Took one or more trips	24.3	44.9	34.6
Purpose of trip			
Visit friends/relatives	9.8	15.7	12.8
Other pleasure	7.2	16.2	11.7
Business/convention	6.4	7.2	6.8
Mode of transport			
Auto/truck/RV	15.5	31.5	23.5
Air	7.8	8.9	8.4
Vacation trip	15.0	27.3	21.2
Weekend trip	8.7	18.1	13.4

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 8B: Number of Trips and Person-trips by Major Trip Characteristics, Second Quarter, 1985 and 1984.

	Trips (millions)			Person-trips (millions)		
	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	Year-to-Date	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	Year-to-Date
Trip Characteristics						
All trips	95.2	147.5	121.4	172.1	285.0	228.6
Purpose of trip						
Visit friends/ relatives	39.5	51.7	45.6	76.5	108.3	92.4
Other pleasure	22.2	53.0	37.6	45.2	104.8	75.0
Business/convention	23.9	29.3	26.6	31.5	47.0	39.3
Mode of transport						
Auto/truck/RV	58.6	103.0	80.8	117.9	216.0	167.0
Air	27.0	33.1	30.1	39.3	52.0	45.7
Vacation trip	53.4	93.0	73.2	107.4	194.1	150.8
Weekend trip	35.5	60.6	48.1	72.2	125.7	99.0

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

APPENDIX B
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Air Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "airplane."

Area of Residence. See "Geographic Residence/Destination."

Auto/Truck/RV Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "auto or truck without camping equipment," "auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment," or "self-contained recreational vehicle (live-in camper)."

Business/Convention Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "business" or "convention, seminar, meeting."

Destination. The place given by the respondent as the destination of the trip in answer to the question, "Thinking of this trip what is the name of the destination or farthest place you reached on that trip?

Destination Region. See "Census Region."

Distance. See "Trip Distance."

Domestic Travel. In this report, this term refers to all travel within the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii.

Duration. See "Trip Duration."

East North Central. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

East South Central. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Kentucky.

Family. A "family" includes the household head and all relatives who are currently members of the household.

Family Income. The total combined income of the respondent's family.

Geographic Residence/Destination. Information on the geographic area of residence of the respondent and the trip destination is classified according to the following three categories: (1) In a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) of one million population or more (Large MSA), (2) In a MSA of less than one million population (Small MSA), and (3) Not in an MSA.

The metropolitan population reflects those areas classified as MSA's by the Bureau of the Census. The classification of an MSA by population size is based on 1980 population estimates derived from the Bureau of Census.

Household. A "household" comprises all persons who occupy a "housing unit," that is, a house, an apartment, or other group of rooms, or a room that constitutes separate living quarters.

Lodging. Information was gathered on seven lodging categories: (1) homes of friends and relatives, (2) hotels, motels, motor hotels and tourist courts, (3) rented cabins, condominiums and vacation homes, (4) owned cabins, condominiums and vacation homes, (5) campers, trailers, recreational vehicles, and tents, (6) enrounte, for example, nights spent in a common carrier, and (7) other. The "other" category published in the report includes "enroute" and "other."

MSA. See "Metropolitan Statistical Area."

Metropolitan Statistical Area. A Metropolitan Statisical Area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a large population nucleus. Each MSA consists of one or more counties meeting standards of population and metropolitan character, except New England where towns and cities rather than counties are the basic geographic units.

Mid-Atlantic. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Mode of Transport. Each trip is classified by the respondent according to the primary mode of transportation in answer to the question, "What was the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on this trip?" The survey gathers data by eight classifications: (1) Auto or truck without camping equipment, (2) auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment, (3) self-contained recreational vehicle (live-in trailer), (4) airplane, (5) bus, (6) train, (7) ship or boat, and (8) other.

In this report, the transportation means have been combined into auto/truck/RV, airplane, bus, train, and other.

Mountain. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

New England. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Origin Region. See "Census Region."

Other Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping), or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)."

Outside the U.S. The geographic area comprising all foreign destinations, excluding the contiguous U.S., Alaska, and Hawaii.

Person-Trip. This is a person on a trip. If one person reported three different trips, his/her travel is counted as three trips and three person-trips. If three persons from a household go together on one trip, their travel is counted as one trip and three person-trips.

Person-Nights. This term indicates the number of nights spent by persons on trips. For example, if two persons took a trip that involved being away from home five nights, the travel would be counted as 10 person-nights. A trip to a place at least 100 miles away from home and return the same day is counted as a "one-day trip" and may be referred to as zero, or "no person-night trip."

Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "visit friends or relatives," "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping)" or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)." "Visit friends and relatives" trips plus "other pleasure" trips equal "pleasure" trips.

Purpose of Trip. The respondent was asked to identify for each trip reported the "main reason for this trip." Responses were classified as follows: (1) visit friends and relatives, (2) Convention, seminar, meeting, (3) business, (4) outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping), (5) entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports), (6) personal, family (medical, funeral, wedding), and (7) other.

The main purpose for the trip was ascribed to each person on the trip. If a trip was taken by the respondent and two other people traveling with him/her to visit friends and realtives, three person-trips were counted for this purpose. Similarly, if the trip had been primarily for business, three person-trips were counted for business.

In this report, travel for "convention, seminar, meeting," and "business" has been combined, and travel for "outdoor recreation," and "entertainment" and "visit friends and relatives" has been combined into a "pleasure" category.

Respondent. This is the person completing the telephone interview.

South Atlantic. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Straight-Line Miles. This is a "great circle" distance approximation using arithmentically derived coordinates (based upon longitude and latitude) and the Pythagorean Theorom. Straight-line miles are calculated by computer program and adjusted to trip distance for presentation in this report. See "Trip Distance."

Travel Party Size. The travel party for each trip is categorized into one of several groups depending upon the number of household members who went on that trip.

Travel Party Structure. The travel party for each trip is categorized depending upon the age and number of family members on that trip.

Travel Region. The travel region classification follows an industry standard advanced by the Travel Industry Association of America, and the U.S Travel and Tourism Administration, with two exceptions. In this report, Alaska and Hawaii are place with "outside the U.S." destinations and do not appear in any origin region since interviews are only conducted in the contiguous U.S. For the states comprising each region, see the individual region listing in this glossary.

Trip. A trip is defined as each time a person goes to a place at least 100 miles away from home and returns. The following types of trips were specifically excluded: (1) travel as part of an operation crew on a train, airplane, truck, bus or ship, (2) commuting to a place of work, and (3) student trips to or from school.

In this survey, respondents are asked to report all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, taken during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. This is done in an effort to minimize failure to report trips of 100 miles or more due to respondents error in recall.

Trip Distance. Trip distance is reported in terms of round-trip miles in this report. Round-trip miles are twice the calculated one-way, straight-line miles from origin to destination. These are calculated for domestic trips only. See "Straight-line Miles."

Trip Duration. This is the number of nights spent away from home on one trip. This includes nights spent at the destination and

enroute. It is possible for a trip not to involve an overnight away from home if the traveler took a trip of 100 miles or more and returned home the same day.

Vacation Trip. Vacation was considered to be an occasion when trips are taken, but was not listed as a purpose or reason for travel. The respondent was asked for each trip reported, "Was this a vacation trip?"

Visit Friends/Relatives Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was to "visit friends and/or relatives."

Weekend Trip. Each trip was classified as to whether it was a weekend trip by asking the respondents, "Was this a weekend or long weekend trip?" for each trip reported.

West North Central. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

West South Central. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

APPENDIX C
NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The National Travel Survey is based upon data collected each month by telephone interview from a national probability sample of 1,500 adults (age 18+) representing the total adult, civilian, non-institutional population of the contiguous United States.

For this study, RL Associates of Princeton, New Jersey, uses its National Telephone Probability Sample. The sample design is a two-stage, internally replicated, national probability sample. A new sample is drawn each month for use in the survey.

To construct the sample, the entire country is divided into eighteen strata consisting respectively of Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) and non-MSA areas in each of the nine U.S. Bureau of the Census regions (see Appendix C: Glossary of Terms). The nine MSA areas correspond to U.S. Bureau of the Census definitions.

For each Census region, the MSA's are arrayed in order from largest population to the smallest. A separate systematic random sample is then taken for each of the regions. The sampling units are counties and then minor civil divisions within counties.

All the counties or independent cities in a travel region not included in one of the MSA areas are arrayed as follows: the states in each region are arrayed from north to south and east to west. Within each state, the counties are listed alphabetically. Separate systematic random samples within each travel region are then utilized to select first counties and then minor civil division (i.e., towns, townships, census divisions, etc.)

A total of 350 sampling units are chosen overall. This actually consists of seven separate matched samples, each consisting of 50 sampling units. Each of these seven matched samples or internal replicates allows one to obtain data-based estimates of sampling error utilizing the well-known procedures developed by Professor John Tukey.

For each of the 350 minor civil divisions (MCD's) selected, the actual sampling point is defined as the largest telephone book containing the MCD. Since each minor civil division in the United States has a chance of selection proportional to its population, and since each MCD is associated with one and only one telephone book, each telephone book has a probability of selection proportional to the number of people living in the MCD it covers.

An equal number of telephone numbers are selected from each telephone book in such a way that every number listed in the book has an equal chance of being selected. These numbers form a base for the sample, but since they are all listed numbers, they are not used for actual calling. Rather, a random digit is systematically added to the listed numbers selected so as to give a random sample of both listed and nonlisted numbers. This takes advantage of the fact that unlisted numbers are randomly distributed over all telephone numbers.

The procedure gives every telephone household a known (and approximately equal) chance of selection into the sample. To extend the sampling procedure to individuals, a systematic random respondent selection procedure is required. In this sample, potentially heavier travelers within samples are over-sampled. In projecting results, an unequal probability of selection of individuals is corrected by weighting all respondents where the weight given each individual is inversely proportionaly to the probability of selection of the individual. Such weighting is used to correct for the limitation of one respondent per household in order to give a more accurate count of all trips taken and to correct for unequal probabilities of selection within the household. Weighting is also done when necessary by demographic factors to compensate for any random variation in response.

A national probability sample of at least 1,500 U.S. adults (age 18+) is contacted by telephone each month. Each respondent is asked about all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, he or she took during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. Demographic information is also collected from all 1,500 respondents.

In addition, all travelers are asked to answer questions concerning vacation travel intentions. These questions are also asked of a random sample of the non-travelers sufficient to bring the total number of respondents answering these questions up to a minimum of 1,000.

APPENDIX D
SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS
SECOND QUARTER, 1985

Number of telephone numbers selected	22,500
Number of interviews completed	4,628
Number of respondents reporting one or more qualifying trips	1,246
Total number of qualifying trips	1,741

APPENDIX E
SAMPLING ERROR, SECOND QUARTER 1985

There are a variey of statistical reasons why theoretical estimates can give only a rough indication of sampling error for key projections of this survey (e.g., trips). These include weighting, clustering, and response rates. For these reasons, the sample was designed to utilize the method of internal replication to obtain a more accurate measure of actual sampling error. In this method, the total sample is constructed or built up from a series of matched samples of small size. Each of these smaller samples is itself a national probability sample drawn as described in Appendix A. Each sample can thus be viewed as a sample of the universe of all households in the United States. The variation between samples can be used to give an indication of the sampling error.

For this study, a total of seven matched samples was utilized. Each of these consisted of fifty primary sampling units. Each of these samples was drawn so as to give the proper proportion of respondents in each travel region and in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. The tables below indicates the confidence intervals at the 95% confidence level based on this internal replication approach. The basic estimates of sampling error were supplied by Dr. Michael Rappeport of RL Associates, Princeton, New Jersey, and suggest the confidence intervals for the trip estimates contained in this report.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
DESTINATION REGION		
New England	5%	±1%*
Mid-Atlantic	9	±1*
South Atlantic	20	±1
East South Central	6	±2*
West South Central	10	±2*
East North Central	10	±2*
West North Central	8	±1*
Mountain	12	±2*
Pacific	10	±2*
Outside U.S.	10	±1*

---

*Due to the small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with care.

**Due to the very small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is very high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with extreme care.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS -(Continued)	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
TRIP DISTANCE		
200-299 miles	15%	±1%
300-399 miles	15	±1
400-499 miles	10	±2*
500-599 miles	7	±1*
600-999 miles	15	±2
1,000-1,999 miles	16	±1
2,000 miles or more	12	±2*
Outside U.S.	10	±1*
TRIP DURATION		
No nights	7%	±1%*
One night	10	±1*
2-3 nights	41	±2
4-9 nights	30	±3
10 nights or more	12	±1*
FAMILY INCOME		
Less than $10,000	6%	±1*
$10,000-$19,000	18	±1
$20,000-$29,999	17	±1
$30,000-$39,999	26	±2
$40,000 or more	18	±1
Refused	15	±2
TYPE OF LODGING		
Home of friends/relatives	35%	±2%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	50	±2
Rented cabin/condo/vacation home	3	±1**
Owned cabin/condo/vacation home	2	±1**
Camper/RV/tent	5	±1*
No nights	7	±1*

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS -(Continued)	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
ORIGIN REGION		
New England	4%	±1%**
Mid-Atlantic	17	±1
South Atlantic	15	±1
East South Central	7	±1*
West South Central	10	±1*
East North Central	15	±2
West North Central	9	±1*
Mountain	8	±1*
Pacific	15	±2
PURPOSE OF TRIP		
Visit friends/relatives	34%	±1%
Other pleasure	36	±2
Business/convention	19	±1
MODE OF TRANSPORTATION		
Auto/truck/RV	73%	±2%
Air	22	±1
VACATION TRIP		
Vacation	63%	±2%
Not a vacation	37	±2
WEEKEND TRIP		
Weekend	41%	±2%
Not over a weekend	59	±2

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1985
NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY
THIRD QUARTER REPORT

U.S. Travel Data Center®

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The United States Travel Data Center is the national, non-profit center for travel and tourism research. Since its establishment in 1973, the Data Center has devoted itself to advancing the common interests of the travel industry and the public it serves by encouraging, sponsoring and conducting statistical, economic, and scientific research concerning travel, the travel industry and travel-related industries. In pursuit of this objective, the Data Center gathers, analyzes, publishes and disseminates the results of such research, and cooperates with all government agencies, private industry and academic institutions with similar purposes and objectives. The Data Center is financed through publication sales, membership dues and contract research. It is located in Suite 610, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Travel during the third quarter of 1985 grew at a healthy rate over the volume of travel recorded during the previous year.

- Americans took 176 million trips during the months of July, August, and September, an increase of two percent from the same period of 1984. An increase in the size of the average travel party resulted in a four percent increase in the total number of person-trips, 358 million.

- Travelers spent more total nights away from home - an increase due to the rise in travel activity and longer durations. The average duration rose to 5.9 nights. Round-trip distances also rose from the previous year, averaging 960 miles.

- Vacation travel posted moderate growth during the third quarter as the number of person-trips rose two percent.

- Travel for "other pleasure" puposes such as sightseeing, outdoor recreation, and entertainment increased substantially during July, August, and September, 1985. Even though travel to "visit friends and relatives" showed very little growth, travel for all pleasure purposes combined rose nine percent. Hotels and motels benefitted from the declining share of those visiting friends and relatives.

- Growth in business/convention travel was very strong during the third quarter of 1985. A substantial share of business/convention person-trips did not use overnight accommodations - 18 percent. An increasing percentage of people combined business and vacation travel.

- Travel by air was particularly strong, increasing substantially over 1984's third quarter, while travel using personal motor vehicles increased only marginally.

- The South Atlantic Census region attracted the largest number of travelers during the third quarter of 1985, but the Mountain Census region experienced the greatest growth over 1984.

- The South Atlantic Census region was also the greatest producer of travelers, generating 18 percent of total person-trips during the third quarter.

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INTRODUCTION

In March 1979, the U.S. Travel Data Center began conducting a monthly National Travel Survey. Since that time, quarterly and annual summaries of results have been published regularly to provide Data Center members and other interested marketers and researchers with timely, consistent and relevant data on major trends in U.S. travel activity.

Travel activity in recent years has faced a plethora of challenges. Petroleum shortages, inflation, changing regulatory policies, and economic decline and recovery all influence the volume and patterns of U.S. travel activity. This and other reports from the Data Center's National Travel Survey contribute to a better understanding of changing travel markets.

This report summarizes U.S. travel volume and characteristics during the third quarter of 1985.

GUIDE TO USING THIS REPORT

The first section of this report reviews factors related to U.S. travel activity in the past, specifically economic conditions and weather patterns.

Next is an analysis of major travel patterns and trends occurring during the third quarter of 1985 compared to the same period of 1984. Separate discussions of a number of important U.S. travel markets are included. Throughout this analysis, lettered tables show characteristics of the average trip in a number of different categories.

Summary tables of the complete results of the third quarter, 1985 National Travel Survey arranged by type of trip comprise Appendix A. These tables show the base number of trips and person-trips for each category and the percent distributions of these trips and person-trips by a number of trip and traveler characteristics. References appearing in parentheses are made in the analysis to these summary tables.

Following earlier National Travel Surveys, travel is measured by trips and person-trips. A "trip" is defined as travel to a place 100 miles or more away from home and return, whether or not an overnight stay is involved. Every time a respondent travels, either alone or with other members of the household, a trip is recorded. A "person-trip" is counted every time one person takes a trip. If the respondent travels with two other members of the household, one trip and three person-trips are counted. More detailed definitions of these and other terms used in this report are found in Appendix B: Glossary of Terms. Also located in the appendices are the following: Appendix C which provides a description of the methodology used to conduct the survey, Appendix D which shows a summary of the sample characteristics for the third quarter of 1985, and Appendix E which discusses sampling error.

This is the third report is a series of reports based on the 1985 National Travel Survey. Quarter and annual reports summarizing data from the 1979 through 1984 National Travel Surveys have also been published.

Members of the travel industry and other interested parties are invited to participate in the National Travel Survey program. The survey combines the low cost advantage of a syndicated study with the flexibility of custom research to provide subscribers with the best survey package the Data Center can offer.

In addition to receiving reliable monthly data on Americans' travel activity and intentions, subscribers are entitled to add several questions of their own selection at any time during the year and to use the existing data base to segment responses.

For a prospectus describing the National Travel Survey, contact Suzanne D. Cook, Assistant Director, U.S. Travel Data Center, Suite 610, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, (202) 293-1040.

BACKGROUND FACTORS FOR TRAVEL DURING THIRD QUARTER, 1985

Economic Developments

The third quarter economy was no surprise and followed the pattern set by the first two quarters of 1985. Rather than the rapid expansion characterized by the third quarter of 1984, the third quarter 1985 economy was marked by only moderate growth.

Dollar GNP increased at a substantially lower rate than that of a year earlier, gaining just five percent. The two percent increase in real GNP also fell far short of the six percent rise of a year ago. Although the growth in the economy had cooled from the pace of 1984, most economic indicators provided proof that gains were still being made in a positive direction. Table A below provides a comparison of the major economic developments between the third quarters of 1984 and 1985.

Table A: Overall U.S. Economic Developments,
Third Quarter, 1985 and 1984
(Percent change from previous year)

	1985	1984
Dollar GNP	5.4%	10.9%
Real GNP	2.1	6.6
Personal income	4.9	10.3
Personal consumption expenditure(real)	3.8	3.8
Corporate profits after tax	.6	-0.6
Consumer price index	3.4	4.2
Travel price index	5.1	4.1
Payroll employment	3.2	4.6

Most of the gain in the economy was attributed to consumer spending. Personal income rose almost five percent in the third quarter compared to a ten percent increase in the prior year. Despite this slower rise in personal income, real personal consumption expenditures continued to grow at the same rate as in 1984. As consumer spending fueled the economy, it did so at the expense of savings. Consumer savings as a percentage of after-tax income reached 25 year lows during the quarter.

Unfortunately, the effects of this spending on the economy were diluted as much of the solid growth in consumer demand for goods was met by imports that were made relatively inexpensive by a strong U.S. dollar. Despite the unfavorable conditions for U.S. industrial production, increases in employment largely in the services sector boosted overall payroll employment by over three percent from last year.

Corporate profits after-tax managed to increase for the first time this year. With much of demand being met by foreign companies, U.S. corporations relied on keeping inventories lean and overall belt-tightening strategies to achieve the one percent gain in profits experienced in 1985's third quarter.

The rate of inflation continued to be under control during the third quarter as the Consumer Price Index indicated only modest gains over the prior year. The Travel Price Index, however, indicated that the price of travel grew faster than other consumer items. All components of the TPI increased more than the CPI, but the cost of lodging while out of town increased the most - nearly eight percent - above last year.

A decline in the Consumer Confidence Index reflected the economic conditions of the third quarter. Slightly down from year earlier levels, the Index was still considered favorable and indicated optimism in the economy. Although Americans did not expect much greater improvement in the economy, they also did not anticipate conditions to worsen substantially in the near future. For the quarter, the Buying Plans Index showed a strong rise over the 1984 level.[1]

Low interest rates on major durable goods such as homes and automobiles made these items look attractive when compared to travel which had increased in price. However, it appeared that Americans, sensing a favorable economic climate, did decide to direct some of their increased spending toward travel - although less than it might have been.

Weather Conditions. July's drought and hot temperatures encouraged many fires in the Mountain and Pacific regions. Relief from drought in the East came in the form of Hurricane Bob that dumped rain from the Gulf to New England late in the month. While dry conditions persisted in the West during August, two hurricanes, Danny and Elena, battered the Gulf and also provided rain in the Appalacians. September was also an active hurricane month as the late month effects of Hurricane Gloria were felt along the East Coast from North Carolina to Maine.

Events. On September 19, Mexico City was devastated by a major earthquake, resulting in over 10,000 deaths and damage to thousands of buildings.

Calendar. Independence Day, July 4th, fell on a Thursday. July 4, 1984 fell on Wednesday. Providing a three-day weekend for Americans, Labor Day fell on the second weekend of September. Both third quarter 1985 and 1984 carried 13 full weekends.

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[1] Consumer Attitudes and Buying Plans, The Conference Board, July - September, 1985.

OVERVIEW OF THIRD QUARTER 1985 TRAVEL ACTIVITY

The National Travel Survey reported that an average of 31 percent of all American adults, or 54.5 million residents (age 18+), traveled away from home during each month of the third quarter. This represents about two percent more adult travelers than during the third quarter of 1984.

During the quarter, these American adults took a total of 176 million trips, up two percent over the previous year. Because of an increase in travel party size, however, a four percent increase in person-trips was realized. The number of person-trips during the third quarter rose from 344 million in 1984 to 358 million (Table 1B).

In addition to larger travel parties, third quarter 1985 travel was characterized by considerably longer durations and trip distances as indicated in the table below (Tables 1C, 1D, and 1F).

Table B: Characteristics of the Average Person-trip, Second Quarter, 1985 and 1984

	1985	1984
Persons per trip	2.04	2.00
Miles/person trip*	960	880
Nights/person-trip	5.9	5.3

---

*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

The National Travel Survey showed that the overall gain in travel for the quarter was largely due to an increase in "other pleasure" travel which includes outdoor recreation, sightseeing, and entertainment. Travel for this purpose increased 16 percent over 1984 (Table 1B).

Vacation travel posted a gain over last year of two percent. The proportion of person-trips classified by respondents as vacation trips (70 percent) changed very little from the third quarter 1984 findings. The number of weekend person-trips rose an impressive 16 percent, accounting for 43 percent of all person-trips during the third quarter (Table 1E).

The proportion of travelers using personal motor vehicles to get to their destinations declined from 1984. From an 82 percent share of all person-trips, use of automobiles, trucks, and RV's fell to a 77 percent share during the third quarter of 1985. While less than one-in-five travelers still arrived by air, the proportion using this mode of transportation climbed five percentage points from 1984 to 18 percent in 1985 (Table 1C).

Travelers during the third quarter of 1985 chose lodging accommodations in nearly identical proportions as last year. By a four percentage point margin, U.S. resident travelers preferred to stay with friends and relatives rather than in commercial lodgings. The homes of friends and relatives supplied lodging to a 45 percent share of the quarters' travelers (Table 1D).

The composition of travel parties reveals a smaller proportion of travel involved children (38 percent vs. 41 percent). Partly, this is due to the increased proportion of business trips. While lone travelers maintained the same proportion of all travelers - 20 percent, travel parties of more than three climbed six percentage points to account for nearly half (49 percent) of total person-trips. This explains the larger average travel party size of this quarter (Table 1F).

Travelers belonging to household with incomes of between $20,000 and $30,000 accounted for a four percentage point smaller share of total travel then during 1984's third quarter (21 percent vs. 25 percent), while other income groups increased their shares slightly over last year (Table 1G).

The Mountain Census region enjoyed the greatest increase in visiting travelers, garnering an 11 percent share during the third quarter of 1985. This represents a five percentage point increase over last year. However, the South Atlantic Census region remained the favorite destination and hosted 20 percent of all travelers (Table 1H).

The South Atlantic Census region was also the leading producer of travel during the third quarter with 18 percent. The East North Central Census region followed closely with 17 percent (Table 1I).

Overall, travelers preferred to visit rural areas (36 percent) while small cities were next favored (31 percent). Travelers choice of destination areas varied little from 1984. On the other hand, both small cities and rural areas increased their importance as travel producing areas of the nation. Thirty-seven percent of all travel originated in small cities, while 30 percent came from rural areas (Table 1J).

Mode of Transportation

Accounting for the transportation choice of over three-fourths of American travelers, personal motor vehicles, declined in popularity during the third quarter of 1985. The proportion of travel by auto/truck/RV fell from 82 percent of all person-trips in 1984 to 77 percent this quarter. In all, travelers reported 124 million trips by this mode during the third quarter of 1985, five percent less than in 1984. The average travel party increased, though, resulting in a smaller two percent decrease in person-trips to 277 million for 1985 (Tables 1B and 1C).

Airlines are the second most favored means of travel for U.S. residents, and during the third quarter there was an increase in the number using this mode. Travel by air comprised 18 percent of all 1985 third quarter person-trips, compared to 13 percent one year before. Americans took 40 million trips and 63 million person-trips by air during July, August, and September 1985 (Tables 1B and 1C).

The major differences between the characteristics of auto/truck/RV trips and air trips are evident in Table C below. Auto/truck/RV travel parties are significantly larger than air travel parties. However, both the distance traveled and the trip duration are substantially longer for travel by air (Tables 2A, 2B, 3A, and 3B).

Table C: Characteristics of the Average Auto/Truck/RV and Air Person-trip, Third Quarter, 1985 and 1984

	Auto/Truck/RV		Air	
	1985	1984	1985	1984
Persons per trip	2.23	2.17	1.59	1.39
Miles/person-trip*	700	670	2,200	2,100
Nights/person-trip	5.1	5.1	9.1	8.2

---

*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

The chart indicates that the size of travel parties and average distance traveled by both auto/truck/RV and air increased from last year. Although the number of travelers by auto decreased from year earlier levels, the increase in distance was enough to prevent a decline in domestic auto/truck/RV person-miles. Durations climbed for those traveling by air, while auto/truck/RV travelers did not average longer stays away from home than during the third quarter of 1984 (Tables 2A, 2B, 3A, and 3B).

The purpose of the trip is strongly related to the type of transportation used for the trip. During the third quarter of 1985, business/convention travelers comprised a 25 percent share of those using air travel but only an 11 percent share of those traveling by auto/truck/RV. Auto travel is predominately made up of "other pleasure" travelers in contrast to air travel. Forty-six percent of those using auto/truck/RV's were traveling for the purposes of sightseeing, outdoor recreation, or entertainment. For comparison, 32 percent of all third quarter 1985 air travel was made up of "other pleasure" travelers. Nearly the same shares of air and auto/truck/RV travel were composed of travelers visiting friends and relatives (Tables 2C and 3C).

Both air and auto/truck/RV travelers showed a preferrence for staying with friends and relatives over commercial lodging this quarter. Also, related to the greater incidence of "other pleasure" seekers among auto/truck/RV travelers than air travelers, twice the proportion of auto/truck/RV travelers as air travelers used "other" accommodations such as rented or owned cabins, condominiums, vacation homes, campers, tents, and RV's - 20 percent vs. 10 percent (Tables 2B and 3B).

Preferred travel destinations also differed depending on the mode of transportation used. The greatest share (20 percent) of auto/truck/RV travelers visited the South Atlantic Census region, while the same share of air travelers were destined to the Pacific Census region. By area, air travelers chose large cities most often (36 percent) and rural areas least often (17 percent). The opposite was true for auto/truck/RV travelers. They visited rural areas 41 percent of the time and large cities in only 23 percent of the cases (Tables 2F, 2H, 3G, and 3H).

Air travelers were most often generated from the Pacific Census region (22 percent) and the Mid-Atlantic Census region (20 percent). The most common sources of auto/truck/RV travelers were the East North Central (19 percent) and the South Atlantic Census regions (18 percent). Over half (51 percent) of the air travel originated in large cities, while the greatest share (38 percent) of auto/truck/RV travel began in small cities (Tables 2G, 2H, 3G, and 3H).

Purpose of Trip

The National Travel Survey collects data on trips taken for a variety of purposes. For this analysis, pleasure travel, defined as trips taken to visit friends and relatives, for outdoor recreation, sightseeing, and entertainment, is contrasted with business/convention travel. Table D below provides a background for this analysis.

Table D: Characteristics of the Average Pleasure and Business/Convention Person-trip, Third Quarter, 1985 and 1984

	Pleasure		Business/Convention	
	1985	1984	1985	1984
Persons per trip	2.21	2.17	1.37	1.44
Miles/person-trip*	960	850	970	960
Nights/person-trip	6.1	5.7	4.2	4.9

---

*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Pleasure travel and business/convention travel understandably differ in many ways. Business/convention travel parties are substantially smaller than pleasure travel parties, and close in size to air travel parties. It is evident from above that third quarter 1985 pleasure travel also involved much longer durations than business/convention travel (Tables 4A, 4B, 5A, and 5B).

Of all third quarter 1985 travel, 77 percent was taken primarily for pleasure purposes and 15 percent for business/convention reasons. A total of 126 million trips, representing 279 million person-trips, were taken for pleasure. Forty-four percent of pleasure travel was for purposes such as visiting friends and relatives, while the remaining pleasure travel focused on sightseeing, outdoor recreation, and entertainment. Business and conventions were the primary motivators behind 38.3 million trips and 52.6 million person-trips this quarter (Tables 4C and 5C).

Pleasure travel grew dramatically during the third quarter of 1985 when compared to the previous year - up almost nine percent. Business/convention travel also showed a four percent increase. The "other" category of travel, which includes travel for personal reasons, such as weddings, funerals, and medical purposes, as well as miscellaneous travel, declined substantially in share this quarter (Tables 1B and 1E).

The larger travel parties of pleasure travelers are related to their greater incidence of taking children along. Forty-four percent of all pleasure person-trips included children, while children were included in only ten percent of business/convention person-trips (Tables 4D and 5D).

As might be expected, business/convention travelers are more likely to be traveling alone than are pleasure travelers. Over half of the business/convention person-trips of the third quarter of 1985 (52 percent) were accounted for by one person travel parties. For comparison, only 16 percent of the pleasure person-trips involved lone travelers (Tables 4D and 5D).

Business/convention travelers were more likely this quarter than in 1984 to combine vacation trips with the necessary business/convention travel. Fifteen percent of all business/convention person-trips were also considered, at least in part, to be vacations. During the third quarter of 1984, this share was only ten percent. Predictably, the bulk of pleasure travel (84 percent) was classified by respondents to be vacation travel as well (Tables 4C and 5C).

Auto/truck/RV traffic was significantly more popular among pleasure travelers than business/convention travelers (81 percent vs. 59 percent). Business travelers, on the other hand, preferred air travel more than pleasure travelers. Almost a third (31 percent) of the business/convention travelers used air transportation compared to 16 percent of the pleasure travelers (Table 4A and 5A).

The shorter durations of business/convention travel are associated with stays in hotels and motels, while the longer durations of pleasure travel can be traced to the use of non-commercial lodging. The majority of business/convention travelers for the quarter showed a preferrence for hotels and motels (54 percent) and included a higher proportion of day-trips than last year. Pleasure travelers during the third quarter of 1985 spent nights with friends and relatives almost twice as often as business/convention travelers (48 percent vs. 25

percent). Although the homes of friends and relatives maintained their historical status as the favored lodging for pleasure travelers, hotels and motel increased their share of pleasure users from last year by five percentage points to 40 percent. This was likely to be in response to the greater incidence of "other pleasure" travel (Tables 4B and 5B).

The South Atlantic Census region was the favored destination for both pleasure and business/convention travelers, hosting 20 percent and 18 percent, respectively. This region also generated the majority of pleasure travelers (19 percent), while tying with the Mid-Atlantic and Pacific Census regions (with 15 percent each) in producing the greatest number of business/convention travelers (Tables 4F, 4G, 5F, and 5G).

As might have been expected, business/convention travel was more often destined to large cities than was pleasure travel. Large cities drew a 34 percent share of business/convention travel and a 23 percent share of pleasure travel. Pleasure travel was most often destined to rural areas which garnered a 38 percent share (Tables 4H and 5H).

Vacation Travel

During the third quarter, 113 million vacation trips and 252 million vacation person-trips were logged. Vacation travel for July, August, and September rose by two percent above last year's level (Table 1B).

As indicated in the table below, vacation travel was longer in distance and duration, and involved larger travel parties than during the same period last year (Tables 6A and 6B).

Table E: Characteristics of the Average Vacation Person-trip, Third Quarter, 1985 and 1984

	1985	1984
Persons per trip	2.22	2.15
Miles/person-trip*	990	930
Nights/person-trip	6.2	6.0

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*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only

Like pleasure travel, vacation travel usually consists of larger travel parties than other types of travel. The increase in travel party size this quarter appeared to be due primarily to the increase in travel parties of 5 or more. Forty-five percent of all vacation travel parties included children (Table 6D).

A healthy increase in the proportion of vacationers traveling by air was also a feature of this quarter. Fully 16 percent flew to their destinations compared to 11 percent last year. However, the personal motor vehicle still maintained a dominant role as the transportation mode used most. Eighty percent of all third quarter 1985 vacationers used an auto, truck, or RV to get to their destination (Table 6A).

There is considerable overlap between pleasure and vacation travel as discussed previously. Ninety-three percent of the vacation travelers reported pleasure travel as the purpose of the trip. Those who said that their trip was a vacation were almost twice as likely to be traveling for "other pleasure" as visiting friends and relatives - 60 percent vs. 33 percent (Table 6C).

Although a slight difference between the proportion of vacation travelers choosing to stay with friends and relatives and those staying in commercial lodging facilities was noted, other accommodations were chosen in much the same proportions as during 1984 (Table 6B).

The South Atlantic Census region, supplying 19 percent for the quarter, was closely followed by the East North Central Census region as the leading source of vacation travelers. By area, most vacationers were the residents of large cities (35 percent) and small cities (36 percent) (Tables 6G and 6H).

As a destination for vacation travelers, the South Atlantic Census region led the other regions by a wide margin. Twenty-two percent of all those vacationing visited the region. As with pleasure travel, vacation travel was highly concentrated in rural areas (37 percent), while large cities were visited the least (23 percent) (Table 6H).

Weekend Travel

Along with the trend for longer overall trip durations, weekend trips gained in popularity over last year. Americans took 73 million or 14 percent more weekend trips this quarter than during the third quarter of 1984. Because of an increase in travel party size, person-trips grew by an even greater 16 percent to 155 million.

Table F: Characteristics of the Average Weekend Person-trip, Third Quarter, 1985 and 1984

	1985	1984
Person per trip	2.14	2.13
Miles/person-trip*	650	570
Nights/person-trip	2.6	2.5

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*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

As indicated by Table F, weekend travel characteristics varied most in terms of round-trip distance. Round-trip distances for weekend travel are generally shorter than for other types of travel. Even so, the average distance per person climbed by 80 miles to 650 during the third quarter of 1985 (Tables 7A and 7B).

The increased popularity of air transportation was again evidenced in examining weekend travel. The proportion of weekend travelers flying to their destination doubled to ten percent this quarter from the same period last year. Automobiles, trucks, and RV's transported 86 percent of all weekend travelers (Table 7A).

Associated with the increased use of air transportation, significantly more weekend travel was for business/convention purposes this year (11 percent). Sightseeing, outdoor recreation, and entertainment were the motives behind 44 percent of the weekend travel, while visiting friends and relatives fell in share to 35 percent (Table 7C).

As would be expected from the increased shares of business/convention and "other pleasure" purposes, hotels and motels provided an increased share of lodging to weekend travelers, while the importance of friends' and relatives' homes diminished. Other sources of overnight lodging to gain in popularity this year were those suggesting outdoor activities - campers, tents, and recreational vehicles. Eight percent of all weekend travelers for the quarter spent nights in these accommodations (Table 7B).

More weekend travelers (21 percent) visited the South Atlantic Census region than any other region. By area, rural parts of the nation received the largest share of weekend travelers (37 percent), while large cities received the least (26 percent) (Tables 7F and 7H).

As well as hosting the most weekend travelers, the South Atlantic generated more weekend travelers than any other region. Twenty-one percent of all weekend travelers originated from this region, followed by 16 percent from the West South Central Census region. Small cities narrowly led other areas as a source of weekend travel. Thirty-five percent were generated in this size area (Tables 7F and 7H).

U.S. Travel for the Year-to-Date

By the end of the third quarter of 1985, 62 percent of all U.S. adults had taken one or more trips of at least 100 miles away from home, two percentage points more the the previous year at the same time. A monthly average of 41.2 million adults traveled during each month of the first nine months of 1984. In all, 418 million trips and 815 million person-trips were recorded.

Table 8A shows the monthly average number of U. S. adults traveling away from home. Table 8B indicates the total number of trips and person-trips by purpose of the trip, transportation mode, vacation, and weekend travel during the first, second, and third quarters of 1985, and for the year-to-date.

It is clear from Table 8A that more Americans traveled during the third quarter than during the first or second quarters. Twenty-one percent more adults traveled during the third quarter than during the second, and trips rose 19 percent. Person-trips rose even more (26 percent) due to the increase in the size of the average travel party.

Typical of the summer months, the third quarter showed a tremendous increase in vacation travel over the first two quarters of 1985. Forty-five percent of all vacation travel for the year thus far, occurred during the third quarter. Other categories of travel also fared well.

Travel for the year-to-date rose substantially above 1984 levels. While all trips were up by six percent, person-trips were up over seven percent from the levels recorded for the first nine months of 1984. The increase in travel for 1985 thus far is primarily due to the rebound in business/convention travel and air travel. While weekend travel, vacation travel, and other pleasure travel have increased in proportion to all travel, auto/truck/RV travel showed less than a one percent increase.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

TABLES OF RESULTS

Table 1A: Monthly Average Number and Percent of U.S. Adults Taking Trips, by Major Trip Characteristics, Third Quarter, 1985 and 1984.

	U.S. Adults (Millions)		Percent of U.S. Adults	
Trip Characteristics	1985	1984	1985	1984
Total Population	174.5	172.5	100%	100%
Took one or more trips	54.5	53.4	31	30
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends/relatives	16.7	16.4	10	10
Other pleasure	19.0	18.6	11	11
Business/convention	10.9	9.0	6	5
Mode of transport				
Auto/truck/RV	36.8	38.6	21	22
Air	10.4	7.6	6	4
Vacation trip	30.3	32.6	17	19
Weekend trip	19.7	18.0	11	10

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1B: Number of Trips and Person-trips by Major Trip Characteristics, Third Quarter, 1985 and 1984.

Trip Characteristics	Trips (Millions) 1985	Trips (Millions) 1984	Person-trips (Millions) 1985	Person-trips (Millions) 1984
All trips	175.5	172.0	358.2	343.5
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends/relatives	58.5	55.0	122.5	121.3
Other pleasure	67.5	62.7	156.2	134.7
Business/convention	38.3	35.0	52.6	50.4
Mode of transport				
Auto/truck/RV	124.4	130.7	276.8	283.4
Air	39.7	33.4	63.0	46.4
Vacation trip	113.3	114.3	251.7	247.3
Weekend trip	72.5	63.4	155.2	133.7

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1C: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Third Quarter, 1985 and 1984

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1985	1984	1985	1984
200-299 miles	15%	21%	16%	22%
300-399 miles	14	15	13	16
400-599 miles	19	18	21	19
600-999 miles	16	14	18	14
1,000-1,999 miles	14	15	13	14
2,000 miles or more	13	11	11	10
Outside U.S.	9	6	8	5
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Average distance (miles)[1]	1,000	950	960	880
Mode of Transportation				
Auto/truck/RV	71%	75%	77%	82%
Airplane	23	19	18	13
Bus	3	3	2	2
Train	1	1	1	1
Other	2	1	1	1
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] Round-trip straight-line distance for domestic travel only.

Base: Third Quarter, 1985 - 175.5 million trips,
358.2 million person-trips;
Third Quarter, 1984 - 172.0 million trips,
343.5 million person-trips.

Table 1D: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Third Quarter, 1985 and 1984

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Trip Duration	1985	1984	1985	1984
No nights	8%	5%	6%	5%
One night	10	12	9	11
2 to 3 nights	37	38	39	38
4 to 9 nights	31	30	32	32
10 nights or more	15	15	15	14
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Average duration (nights)	6.0	5.5	5.9	5.3
Type of Lodging				
Home of friends /relatives	45%	41%	45%	44%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	41	45	41	41
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	3	4	3
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	4	3	5
Camper/RV/tent	6	5	7	7
Other	3	3	3	3
No nights	8	5	6	5

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Third Quarter, 1985 - 175.5 million trips,
358.2 million person-trips;
Third Quarter, 1984 - 172.0 million trips,
343.5 million person-trips.

Table 1E: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Third Quarter, 1985 and 1984

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Purpose of Trip	1985	1984	1985	1984
Visit friends/relatives	33%	32%	34%	35%
Other pleasure	39	36	43	39
Business/convention	22	20	15	15
Other	6	12	7	11
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip				
Vacation trip	65%	66%	70%	71%
Not a Vacation trip	35	34	30	29
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip				
Weekend trip	41%	37%	43%	40%
Not a weekend trip	59	63	57	60
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Third Quarter, 1985 - 175.5 million trips,
358.2 million person-trips;
Third Quarter, 1984 - 172.0 million trips,
343.5 million person-trip.

Table 1F: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Third Quarter, 1985 and 1984

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1985	1984	1985	1984
Travel Party Size				
One	41%	40%	20%	20%
Two	32	37	31	37
Three	12	11	18	17
Four	9	7	17	15
Five or more	6	5	14	11
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure				
One adult without children	41%	40%	20%	20%
Two or more adults, without children	37	35	41	38
One adult with children	5	5	7	7
Two or more adults with children	17	19	31	34
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Third Quarter, 1985 - 175.5 million trips,
358.2 million person-trips;
Third Quarter, 1984 - 172.0 million trips,
343.5 million person-trips.

Table 1G: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Third Quarter, 1985 and 1984

Family Income	Percent of Trips 1985	Percent of Trips 1984	Percent of Person-trips 1985	Percent of Person-trips 1984
Less than $10,000	6%	6%	5%	5%
$10,000-$19,999	16	16	17	16
$20,000-$29,999	21	22	21	25
$30,000 or more	40	41	42	41
Refused	17	15	15	13
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips 1985	Percent of Person-trips 1984
Less than 18 years[2]	19%	21%
18-24 years	11	10
25-34 years	19	19
35-44 years	20	20
45-54 years	15	13
55-64 years	10	10
65 years or older	7	7
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.
[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: Third Quarter, 1985 - 175.5 million trips, 358.2 million person-trips; Third Quarter, 1984 - 172.0 million trips, 343.5 million person-trips.

Table 1H: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Third Quarter, 1985 and 1984

Destination Region	Percent of Trips 1985	Percent of Trips 1984	Percent of Person-trips 1985	Percent of Person-trips 1984
New England	5%	4%	5%	4%
Mid-Atlantic	10	11	10	10
South Atlantic	19	19	20	19
East South Central	6	7	5	7
West South Central	10	11	11	12
East North Central	13	15	14	17
West North Central	6	9	5	9
Mountain	10	7	11	6
Pacific	13	12	11	12
Outside U.S.	9	6	8	5
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Third Quarter, 1985 - 175.5 million trips,
358.2 million person-trips;
Third Quarter, 1984 - 172.0 million trips,
343.5 million person-trips.

Table 1I: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Third Quarter, 1985 and 1984

Origin Region	Percent of Trips 1985	Percent of Trips 1984	Percent of Person-trips 1985	Percent of Person-trips 1984
New England	5%	3%	5%	4%
Mid-Atlantic	15	14	14	14
South Atlantic	17	18	18	16
East South Central	5	7	5	6
West South Central	13	12	12	12
East North Central	16	18	17	19
West North Central	8	11	8	12
Mountain	6	5	7	5
Pacific	15	12	13	12
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Third Quarter, 1985 - 175.5 million trips,
358.2 million person-trips;
Third Quarter, 1984 - 172.0 million trips,
343.5 million person-trips.

Table 1J: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Third Quarter, 1985 and 1984

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1985	1984	1985	1984
Destination Area				
Large MSA	27%	27%	25%	26%
Small MSA	30	32	31	31
Not an MSA	34	35	36	37
Outside U.S.	9	6	8	5
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Area of Residence				
Large MSA	37	39	33	38
Small MSA	34	36	37	35
Not an MSA	29	25	30	27
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Third Quarter, 1985 - 175.5 million trips,
358.2 million person-trips;
Third Quarter, 1984 - 172.0 million trips,
343.5 million person-trips.

Table 2A: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Third Quarter, 1985

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	2%	3%
300-399 miles	5	3
400-599 miles	3	3
600-999 miles	15	14
1,000-1,999 miles	20	21
2,000 miles or more	34	35
Outside U.S.	20	20
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	2,120 miles	2,200 miles

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] Round-trip straight-line distance for domestic travel only.

Base: 39.7 million air trips,
63.0 million air person-trips.

Table 2B: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Third Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	3%	2%
One night	5	4
2 to 3 nights	27	25
4 to 9 nights	38	40
10 nights or more	28	30
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	8.8 nights	9.1 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	56%	55%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	44	45
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	2
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	4
Camper/RV/tent	1	1
Other	3	3
No nights	3	2

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 39.7 million air trips,
63.0 million air person-trips.

Table 2C: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Third Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	35%	36%
Other pleasure	28	32
Business/convention	33	25
Other	4	6
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	55%	62%
Not a Vacation trip	45	38
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	25%	25%
Not a weekend trip	75	75
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 39.7 million air trips,
63.0 million air person-trips.

Table 2D: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Third Quarter, 1985

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	61%	38%
Two	27	34
Three	8	14
Four	3	6
Five or more	2	6
Total	100%	100%

Travel Party Structure	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One adult without children	56%	35%
Two or more adults, without children	27	37
One adult with children	4	7
Two or more adults with children	6	15
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 39.7 million air trips,
63.0 million air person-trips.

Table 2E: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Third Quarter, 1985

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	5%	4%
$10,000-$19,999	10	9
$20,000-$29,999	13	13
$30,000 or more	52	53
Not reported	20	21
Total	100%	100%

Age [1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	11%
18-24 years	13
25-34 years	21
35-44 years	22
45-54 years	16
55-64 years	9
65 years or older	8
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.
[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 39.7 million air trips,
63.0 million air person-trips.

Table 2F: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Third Quarter, 1985

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	2%	2%
Mid-Atlantic	8	9
South Atlantic	15	16
East South Central	2	2
West South Central	8	9
East North Central	11	11
West North Central	2	1
Mountain	11	11
Pacific	21	20
Outside U.S.	20	19
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 39.7 million air trips,
63.0 million air person-trips.

Table 2G: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Third Quarter, 1985

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	5%
Mid-Atlantic	18	20
South Atlantic	15	15
East South Central	5	5
West South Central	10	9
East North Central	12	11
West North Central	7	7
Mountain	6	6
Pacific	24	22
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 39.7 million air trips,
63.0 million air person-trips.

Table 2H: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Third Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large MSA	37%	36%
Small MSA	27	26
Not an MSA	15	17
Outside U.S.	21	17
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large MSA	53%	51%
Small MSA	28	32
Not an MSA	19	18
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 39.7 million air trips,
63.0 million air person-trips.

Table 3A: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Third Quarter, 1985

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	19%	19%
300-399 miles	17	16
400-599 miles	25	25
600-999 miles	18	19
1,000-1,999 miles	11	11
2,000 miles or more	5	6
Outside U.S.	4	4
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	690 miles	700 miles

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] Round-trip straight-line distance for domestic travel only.

Base: 124.4 million auto/truck/RV trips,
276.8 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3B: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Third Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	9%	6%
One night	12	10
2 to 3 nights	40	42
4 to 9 nights	28	30
10 nights or more	10	11
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	5.0 nights	5.1 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	45%	44%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	35	37
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	5
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	3
Camper/RV/tent	8	9
Other	2	3
No nights	9	6

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 124.4 million auto/truck/RV trips,
276.8 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3C: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Third Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	35%	35%
Other pleasure	42	46
Business/convention	17	11
Other	7	8
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	69%	73%
Not a Vacation trip	31	27
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	47%	48%
Not a weekend trip	53	52
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding or multiple responses.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 124.4 million auto/truck/RV trips,
276.8 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3D: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Third Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	34%	15%
Two	34	31
Three	14	19
Four	11	20
Five or more	7	16
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	33%	15%
Two or more adults, without children	39	40
One adult with children	6	8
Two or more adults with children	22	37
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 124.4 million auto/truck/RV trips,
276.8 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3E: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Third Quarter, 1985

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	6%	4%
$10,000-$19,999	17	18
$20,000-$29,999	24	24
$30,000 or more	37	40
Not reported	16	14
Total	100%	100%

Age [1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years [2]	21%
18-24 years	11
25-34 years	19
35-44 years	18
45-54 years	15
55-64 years	10
65 years or older	7
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.
[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 124.4 million auto/truck/RV trips,
276.8 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3F: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Third Quarter, 1985

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	6%	6%
Mid-Atlantic	10	10
South Atlantic	19	20
East South Central	8	7
West South Central	12	12
East North Central	14	15
West North Central	8	7
Mountain	10	11
Pacific	10	9
Outside U.S.	4	4
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 124.4 million auto/truck/RV trips,
276.8 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3G: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Third Quarter, 1985

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	4%
Mid-Atlantic	13	12
South Atlantic	18	18
East South Central	6	6
West South Central	14	14
East North Central	18	19
West North Central	9	9
Mountain	6	8
Pacific	12	11
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 124.4 million auto/truck/RV trips,
276.8 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3H: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Third Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large MSA	24%	23%
Small MSA	32	32
Not an MSA	40	41
Outside U.S.	4	4
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large MSA	32%	29%
Small MSA	35	38
Not an MSA	33	33
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 124.4 million auto/truck/RV trips,
276.8 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 4A: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Third Quarter, 1985

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	17%	19%
300-399 miles	16	15
400-599 miles	13	12
600-999 miles	16	19
1,000-1,999 miles	17	18
2,000 miles or more	15	11
Outside U.S.	6	6
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	1,060 miles	970 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/RV	55%	59%
Airplane	36	31
Bus	3	3
Train	1	*
Other	5	7
Total	100%	100%

*Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] Round-trip straight-line distance for domestic travel only.

Base: 38.3 million business/convention trips,
52.6 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4B: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Third Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	22%	18%
One night	11	9
2 to 3 nights	38	43
4 to 9 nights	25	26
10 nights or more	4	4
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	4.2 nights	4.2 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	24%	25%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	52	54
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	1	1
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	1	3
Camper/RV/tent	1	2
Other	2	2
No nights	22	18

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding or multiple responses.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 38.3 million business/convention trips,
52.6 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4C: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Third Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	13%	15%
Not a Vacation trip	87	85
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	29%	34%
Not a weekend trip	71	66
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 38.3 million business/convention trips,
52.6 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4D: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Third Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	71%	52%
Two	22	31
Three	4	9
Four	3	7
Five or more	*	1
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	71%	52%
Two or more adults, without children	24	37
One adult with children	1	2
Two or more adults with children	3	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 38.3 million business/convention trips,
52.6 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4E: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Third Quarter, 1985

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	2%	2%
$10,000-$19,999	9	9
$20,000-$29,999	22	20
$30,000 or more	46	51
Not reported	21	18
Total	100%	100%

Age [1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	5%
18-24 years	10
25-34 years	27
35-44 years	23
45-54 years	22
55-64 years	8
65 years or older	5
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.
[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 38.3 million business/convention trips,
52.6 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4F: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Third Quarter, 1985

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	5%
Mid-Atlantic	12	12
South Atlantic	16	18
East South Central	5	4
West South Central	11	11
East North Central	14	13
West North Central	9	8
Mountain	7	7
Pacific	16	16
Outside U.S.	6	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 38.3 million business/convention trips,
52.6 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4G: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Third Quarter, 1985

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	6%	6%
Mid-Atlantic	14	15
South Atlantic	16	15
East South Central	6	5
West South Central	13	14
East North Central	13	14
West North Central	9	9
Mountain	5	6
Pacific	17	15
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 38.3 million business/convention trips,
52.6 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4H: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Third Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large MSA	35%	34%
Small MSA	27	26
Not an MSA	32	35
Outside U.S.	6	6
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large MSA	37%	32%
Small MSA	32	33
Not an MSA	31	34
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 38.3 million business/convention trips,
52.6 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 5A: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Third Quarter, 1985

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	15%	15%
300-399 miles	14	14
400-599 miles	21	21
600-999 miles	16	17
1,000-1,999 miles	13	13
2,000 miles or more	12	11
Outside U.S.	12	9
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	1,000 miles	960 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/RV	75%	81%
Airplane	20	16
Bus	3	2
Train	1	*
Other	1	1
Total	100%	100%

*Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] Round-trip straight-line distance for domestic travel only.

Base: 126.0 million pleasure trips,
278.7 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5B: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Third Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	3%	3%
One night	8	8
2 to 3 nights	37	38
4 to 9 nights	33	34
10 nights or more	19	18
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	6.6 nights	6.1 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	50%	48%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	39	40
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	4
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	3
Camper/RV/tent	8	8
Other	4	4
No nights	3	3

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 126.0 million pleasure trips,
278.7 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5C: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Third Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	83%	84%
Not a Vacation trip	17	16
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	44%	44%
Not a weekend trip	56	56
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 126.0 million pleasure trips,
278.7 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5D: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Third Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	34%	16%
Two	34	26
Three	14	19
Four	11	19
Five or more	7	20
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	34%	16%
Two or more adults, without children	39	40
One adult with children	7	9
Two or more adults with children	20	35
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 126.0 million pleasure trips,
278.7 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5E: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Third Quarter, 1985

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	8%	5%
$10,000-$19,999	18	18
$20,000-$29,999	21	22
$30,000 or more	36	41
Not reported	17	15
Total	100%	100%

Age [1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years [2]	20%
18-24 years	12
25-34 years	18
35-44 years	18
45-54 years	14
55-64 years	11
65 years or older	7
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 126.0 million pleasure trips,
278.7 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5F: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Third Quarter, 1985

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	6%	6%
Mid-Atlantic	9	9
South Atlantic	19	20
East South Central	6	5
West South Central	10	11
East North Central	12	14
West North Central	6	5
Mountain	11	11
Pacific	12	11
Outside U.S.	10	9
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 126.0 million pleasure trips,
278.7 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5G: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Third Quarter, 1985

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	5%
Mid-Atlantic	14	13
South Atlantic	17	19
East South Central	5	4
West South Central	13	12
East North Central	17	17
West North Central	9	9
Mountain	6	7
Pacific	15	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 126.0 million pleasure trips,
278.7 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5H: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Third Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large MSA	25%	23%
Small MSA	30	30
Not an MSA	35	38
Outside U.S.	10	9
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large MSA	37%	34%
Small MSA	34	37
Not an MSA	29	29
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 126.0 million pleasure trips,
278.7 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 6A: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Third Quarter, 1985

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	15%	16%
300-399 miles	13	13
400-599 miles	21	22
600-999 miles	17	14
1,000-1,999 miles	14	13
2,000 miles or more	13	12
Outside U.S.	8	7
Total	100%	100%
Average distance [1]	1,040 miles	990 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/RV	75%	80%
Airplane	19	16
Bus	3	2
Train	1	1
Other	1	1
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] Round-trip straight-line distance for domestic travel only.

Base: 113.3 million vacation trips,
251.7 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6B: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Third Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	4%	3%
One night	8	7
2 to 3 nights	36	38
4 to 9 nights	35	35
10 nights or more	17	16
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	6.3 nights	6.2 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	45%	43%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	41	42
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	4	5
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	3
Camper/RV/tent	9	9
Other	3	4
No nights	4	3

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 113.3 million vacation trips,
251.7 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6C: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Third Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	35%	33%
Other pleasure	57	60
Business/convention	5	3
Other	4	4
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	45%	45%
Not a weekend trip	55	55
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding or multiple responses.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 113.3 million vacation trips,
251.7 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6D: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Third Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	34%	15%
Two	35	31
Three	13	18
Four	10	18
Five or more	8	17
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	34%	15%
Two or more adults, without children	38	41
One adult with children	7	8
Two or more adults with children	20	36
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 113.3 million vacation trips,
251.7 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6E: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Third Quarter, 1985

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	8%	5%
$10,000-$19,999	17	17
$20,000-$29,999	21	21
$30,000 or more	38	42
Not reported	17	15
Total	100%	100%

Age [1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years [2]	21%
18-24 years	12
25-34 years	18
35-44 years	19
45-54 years	14
55-64 years	10
65 years or older	7
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.
[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 113.3 million vacation trips,
251.7 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6F: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Third Quarter, 1985

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	6%	5%
Mid-Atlantic	10	10
South Atlantic	20	22
East South Central	5	5
West South Central	10	11
East North Central	12	13
West North Central	4	4
Mountain	12	12
Pacific	13	11
Outside U.S.	8	7
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 113.3 million vacation trips,
251.7 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6G: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Third Quarter, 1985

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	5%
Mid-Atlantic	15	15
South Atlantic	17	19
East South Central	5	4
West South Central	13	12
East North Central	17	18
West North Central	7	7
Mountain	7	8
Pacific	14	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 113.3 million vacation trips,
251.7 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6H: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Third Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large MSA	25%	23%
Small MSA	32	32
Not an MSA	35	37
Outside U.S.	8	7
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large MSA	39%	35%
Small MSA	33	36
Not an MSA	29	28
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 113.3 million vacation trips,
251.7 million vacation person-trips.

Table 7A: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Third Quarter, 1985

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	20%	23%
300-399 miles	19	17
400-599 miles	26	26
600-999 miles	17	19
1,000-1,999 miles	8	7
2,000 miles or more	6	5
Outside U.S.	5	4
Total	100%	100%
Average distance [1]	680 miles	650 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/RV	80%	86%
Airplane	14	10
Bus	3	2
Train	1	*
Other	2	2
Total	100%	100%

*Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] Round-trip straight-line distance for domestic travel only.

Base: 72.5 million weekend trips,
155.2 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7B: Percent Dstribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Duratin of Trip and Type of Lodging, Third Quarter, 1985

	Percent of TrIps	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	0%	0%
One night	14	13
2 to 3 nights	69	71
4 to 9 nights	17	16
10 nights or more	0	0
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	2.6 nights	2.6 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/reatives	50%	48%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	42	42
Rented cabin/condo/ weekend home	1	2
Owned cabin/condo. weekend home	2	2
Camper/RV/tent	7	8
Other	2	1
No nights	0	0

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. TravelData Center

Base: 72.5 million weekend trips,
155.2 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7C: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Third Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	36%	35%
Other pleasure	41	44
Business/convention	16	11
Other	8	9
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	70%	73%
Not a vacation trip	30	27
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 72.5 million weekend trips,
155.2 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7D: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Third Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	36%	17%
Two	34	32
Three	16	23
Four	8	16
Five or more	5	13
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	36%	17%
Two or more adults, without children	40	43
One adult with children	6	8
Two or more adults with children	18	33
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 72.5 million weekend trips,
155.2 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7E: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Third Quarter, 1985

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	8%	5%
$10,000-$19,999	20	2
$20,000-$29,999	21	2
$30,000 or more	38	4
Not reported	13	1
Total	100%	10%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trip
Less than 18 years[2]	19%
18-24 years	12
25-34 years	21
35-44 years	18
45-54 years	15
55-64 years	9
65 years or older	7
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 72.5 million weekend trips,
155.2 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7F: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Third Quarter, 1985

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	7%	5%
Mid-Atlantic	10	10
South Atlantic	20	21
East South Central	7	7
West South Central	14	14
East North Central	12	13
West North Central	7	6
Mountain	10	12
Pacific	9	9
Outside U.S.	5	4
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 72.5 million weekend trips,
155.2 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7G: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Third Quarter, 1985

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Mid-Atlantic	15	14
South Atlantic	21	21
East South Central	4	4
West South Central	17	16
East North Central	14	15
West North Central	9	8
Mountain	7	9
Pacific	11	11
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 72.5 million weekend trips,
155.2 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7H: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Third Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large MSA	29%	26%
Small MSA	33	33
Not an MSA	34	37
Outside U.S.	5	4
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large MSA	36%	32%
Small MSA	32	35
Not an MSA	32	33
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 72.5 million weekend trips,
155.2 million weekend person-trips.

Table 8A: Monthly Average Number of U.S. Adults taking Trips by Major Trip Characteristics, First Through Third Quarters, 1985

	U.S. Adults (millions)			
Trip Characteristics	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Year-to-Date
Total Population	173.5	174.0	174.5	174.0
Took one or more trips	24.3	44.9	54.5	41.2
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends/relatives	9.8	15.7	16.7	14.1
Other pleasure	7.2	16.2	19.0	14.1
Business/convention	6.4	7.2	10.9	8.2
Mode of transport				
Auto/truck/RV	15.5	31.5	36.8	27.9
Air	7.8	8.9	10.4	9.0
Vacation trip	15.0	27.3	30.3	24.2
Weekend trip	8.7	18.1	19.7	15.5

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 8B: Number of Trips and Person-trips by Major Trip Characteristics, First Through Third Quarters, 1985.

	Trips (millions)				Person-trips (millions)			
Trip Characteristics	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	Year-to-Date	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3nd Quarter	Year-to-Date
All trips	95.2	147.5	175.5	418.2	172.1	285.0	358.2	815.3
Purpose of trip								
Visit friends/ relatives	39.5	51.7	58.5	149.7	76.5	108.3	122.5	307.3
Other pleasure	22.2	53.0	67.5	142.7	45.2	104.8	156.2	306.2
Business/convention	23.9	29.3	38.3	91.5	31.5	47.0	52.6	131.1
Mode of transport								
Auto/truck/RV	58.6	103.0	124.4	283.6	117.9	216.0	276.8	610.7
Air	27.0	33.1	39.7	99.8	39.3	52.0	63.0	154.3
Vacation trip	53.4	93.0	113.3	259.7	107.4	194.1	251.7	553.2
Weekend trip	35.5	60.6	72.5	168.6	72.2	125.7	155.2	353.1

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

APPENDIX B
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Air Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "airplane."

Area of Residence. See "Geographic Residence/Destination."

Auto/Truck/RV Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "auto or truck without camping equipment," "auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment," or "self-contained recreational vehicle (live-in camper)."

Business/Convention Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "business" or "convention, seminar, meeting."

Destination. The place given by the respondent as the destination of the trip in answer to the question, "Thinking of this trip what is the name of the destination or farthest place you reached on that trip?

Destination Region. See "Census Region."

Distance. See "Trip Distance."

Domestic Travel. In this report, this term refers to all travel within the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii.

Duration. See "Trip Duration."

East North Central. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

East South Central. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Kentucky.

Family. A "family" includes the household head and all relatives who are currently members of the household.

Family Income. The total combined income of the respondent's family.

Geographic Residence/Destination. Information on the geographic area of residence of the respondent and the trip destination is classified according to the following three categories: (1) In a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) of one million population or more (Large MSA), (2) In a MSA of less than one million population (Small MSA), and (3) Not in an MSA.

The metropolitan population reflects those areas classified as MSA's by the Bureau of the Census. The classification of an MSA by population size is based on 1980 population estimates derived from the Bureau of Census.

Household. A "household" comprises all persons who occupy a "housing unit," that is, a house, an apartment, or other group of rooms, or a room that constitutes separate living quarters.

Lodging. Information was gathered on seven lodging categories: (1) homes of friends and relatives, (2) hotels, motels, motor hotels and tourist courts, (3) rented cabins, condominiums and vacation homes, (4) owned cabins, condominiums and vacation homes, (5) campers, trailers, recreational vehicles, and tents, (6) enrounte, for example, nights spent in a common carrier, and (7) other. The "other" category published in the report includes "enroute" and "other."

MSA. See "Metropolitan Statistical Area."

Metropolitan Statistical Area. A Metropolitan Statisical Area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a large population nucleus. Each MSA consists of one or more counties meeting standards of population and metropolitan character, except New England where towns and cities rather than counties are the basic geographic units.

Mid-Atlantic. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Mode of Transport. Each trip is classified by the respondent according to the primary mode of transportation in answer to the question, "What was the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on this trip?" The survey gathers data by eight classifications: (1) Auto or truck without camping equipment, (2) auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment, (3) self-contained recreational vehicle (live-in trailer), (4) airplane, (5) bus, (6) train, (7) ship or boat, and (8) other.

In this report, the transportation means have been combined into auto/truck/RV, airplane, bus, train, and other.

Mountain. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

New England. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Origin Region. See "Census Region."

Other Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping), or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)."

Outside the U.S. The geographic area comprising all foreign destinations, excluding the contiguous U.S., Alaska, and Hawaii.

Pacific. Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

Person-Trip. This is a person on a trip. If one person reported three different trips, his/her travel is counted as three trips and three person-trips. If three persons from a household go together on one trip, their travel is counted as one trip and three person-trips.

Person-Nights. This term indicates the number of nights spent by persons on trips. For example, if two persons took a trip that involved being away from home five nights, the travel would be counted as 10 person-nights. A trip to a place at least 100 miles away from home and return the same day is counted as a "one-day trip" and may be referred to as zero, or "no person-night trip."

Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "visit friends or relatives," "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping)" or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)." "Visit friends and relatives" trips plus "other pleasure" trips equal "pleasure" trips.

Purpose of Trip. The respondent was asked to identify for each trip reported the "main reason for this trip." Responses were classified as follows: (1) visit friends and relatives, (2) Convention, seminar, meeting, (3) business, (4) outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping), (5) entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports), (6) personal, family (medical, funeral, wedding), and (7) other.

The main purpose for the trip was ascribed to each person on the trip. If a trip was taken by the respondent and two other people traveling with him/her to visit friends and realtives, three person-trips were counted for this purpose. Similarly, if the trip had been primarily for business, three person-trips were counted for business.

In this report, travel for "convention, seminar, meeting," and "business" has been combined, and travel for "outdoor recreation," and "entertainment" and "visit friends and relatives" has been combined into a "pleasure" category.

Respondent. This is the person completing the telephone interview.

South Atlantic. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Straight-Line Miles. This is a "great circle" distance approximation using arithmentically derived coordinates (based upon longitude and latitude) and the Pythagorean Theorom. Straight-line miles are calculated by computer program and adjusted to trip distance for presentation in this report. See "Trip Distance."

Travel Party Size. The travel party for each trip is categorized into one of several groups depending upon the number of household members who went on that trip.

Travel Party Structure. The travel party for each trip is categorized depending upon the age and number of family members on that trip.

Travel Region. The travel region classification follows an industry standard advanced by the Travel Industry Association of America, and the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration, with two exceptions. In this report, Alaska and Hawaii are place with "outside the U.S." destinations and do not appear in any origin region since interviews are only conducted in the contiguous U.S. For the states comprising each region, see the individual region listing in this glossary.

Trip. A trip is defined as each time a person goes to a place at least 100 miles away from home and returns. The following types of trips were specifically excluded: (1) travel as part of an operation crew on a train, airplane, truck, bus or ship, (2) commuting to a place of work, and (3) student trips to or from school.

In this survey, respondents are asked to report all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, taken during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. This is done in an effort to minimize failure to report trips of 100 miles or more due to respondents error in recall.

Trip Distance. Trip distance is reported in terms of round-trip miles in this report. Round-trip miles are twice the calculated one-way, straight-line miles from origin to destination. These are calculated for domestic trips only. See "Straight-line Miles."

Trip Duration. This is the number of nights spent away from home on one trip. This includes nights spent at the destination and

enroute. It is possible for a trip not to involve an overnight away from home if the traveler took a trip of 100 miles or more and returned home the same day.

Vacation Trip. Vacation was considered to be an occasion when trips are taken, but was not listed as a purpose or reason for travel. The respondent was asked for each trip reported, "Was this a vacation trip?"

Visit Friends/Relatives Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was to "visit friends and/or relatives."

Weekend Trip. Each trip was classified as to whether it was a weekend trip by asking the respondents, "Was this a weekend or long weekend trip?" for each trip reported.

West North Central. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

West South Central. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

APPENDIX C
NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The National Travel Survey is based upon data collected each month by telephone interview from a national probability sample of 1,500 adults (age 18+) representing the total adult, civilian, non-institutional population of the contiguous United States.

For this study, RL Associates of Princeton, New Jersey, uses its National Telephone Probability Sample. The sample design is a two-stage, internally replicated, national probability sample. A new sample is drawn each month for use in the survey.

To construct the sample, the entire country is divided into eighteen strata consisting respectively of Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) and non-MSA areas in each of the nine U.S. Bureau of the Census regions (see Appendix C: Glossary of Terms). The nine MSA areas correspond to U.S. Bureau of the Census definitions.

For each Census region, the MSA's are arrayed in order from largest population to the smallest. A separate systematic random sample is then taken for each of the regions. The sampling units are counties and then minor civil divisions within counties.

All the counties or independent cities in a travel region not included in one of the MSA areas are arrayed as follows: the states in each region are arrayed from north to south and east to west. Within each state, the counties are listed alphabetically. Separate systematic random samples within each travel region are then utilized to select first counties and then minor civil division (i.e, towns, townships, census divisions, etc.)

A total of 350 sampling units are chosen overall. This actually consists of seven separate matched samples, each consisting of 50 sampling units. Each of these seven matched samples or internal replicates allows one to obtain data-based estimates of sampling error utilizing the well-known procedures developed by Professor John Tukey.

For each of the 350 minor civil divisions (MCD's) selected, the actual sampling point is defined as the largest telephone book containing the MCD. Since each minor civil division in the United States has a chance of selection proportional to its population, and since each MCD is associated with one and only one telephone book, each telephone book has a probability of selection proportional to the number of people living in the MCD it covers.

An equal number of telephone numbers are selected from each telephone book in such a way that every number listed in the book has an equal chance of being selected. These numbers form a base for the sample, but since they are all listed numbers, they are not used for actual calling. Rather, a random digit is systematically added to the listed numbers selected so as to give a random sample of both listed and nonlisted numbers. This takes advantage of the fact that unlisted numbers are randomly distributed over all telephone numbers.

The procedure gives every telephone household a known (and approximately equal) chance of selection into the sample. To extend the sampling procedure to individuals, a systematic random respondent selection procedure is required. In this sample, potentially heavier travelers within samples are over-sampled. In projecting results, an unequal probability of selection of individuals is corrected by weighting all respondents where the weight given each individual is inversely proportionaly to the probability of selection of the individual. Such weighting is used to correct for the limitation of one respondent per household in order to give a more accurate count of all trips taken and to correct for unequal probabilities of selection within the household. Weighting is also done when necessary by demographic factors to compensate for any random variation in response.

A national probability sample of at least 1,500 U.S. adults (age 18+) is contacted by telephone each month. Each respondent is asked about all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, he or she took during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. Demographic information is also collected from all 1,500 respondents.

In addition, all travelers are asked to answer questions concerning vacation travel intentions. These questions are also asked of a random sample of the non-travelers sufficient to bring the total number of respondents answering these questions up to a minimum of 1,000.

APPENDIX D
SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS
THIRD QUARTER, 1985

Number of telephone numbers selected	22,500
Number of interviews completed	4,721
Number of respondents reporting one or more qualifying trips	1,571
Total number of qualifying trips	2,219

APPENDIX E
SAMPLING ERROR, THIRD QUARTER 1985

There are a variey of statistical reasons why theoretical estimates can give only a rough indication of sampling error for key projections of this survey (e.g., trips). These include weighting, clustering, and response rates. For these reasons, the sample was designed to utilize the method of internal replication to obtain a more accurate measure of actual sampling error. In this method, the total sample is constructed or built up from a series of matched samples of small size. Each of these smaller samples is itself a national probability sample drawn as described in Appendix A. Each sample can thus be viewed as a sample of the universe of all households in the United States. The variation between samples can be used to give an indication of the sampling error.

For this study, a total of seven matched samples was utilized. Each of these consisted of fifty primary sampling units. Each of these samples was drawn so as to give the proper proportion of respondents in each travel region and in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. The tables below indicates the confidence intervals at the 95% confidence level based on this internal replication approach. The basic estimates of sampling error were supplied by Dr. Michael Rappeport of RL Associates, Princeton, New Jersey, and suggest the confidence intervals for the trip estimates contained in this report.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
DESTINATION REGION		
New England	5%	±1%*
Mid-Atlantic	10	±1*
South Atlantic	19	±2
East South Central	6	±1*
West South Central	10	±1*
East North Central	13	±1*
West North Central	6	±1*
Mountain	10	±1*
Pacific	13	±2*
Outside U.S.	9	±1*

---

*Due to the small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with care.

**Due to the very small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is very high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with extreme care.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS -(Continued)	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
TRIP DISTANCE		
200-299 miles	15%	±1%
300-399 miles	14	±2*
400-499 miles	11	±1*
500-599 miles	8	±2*
600-999 miles	16	±1
1,000-1,999 miles	14	±1*
2,000 miles or more	13	±1*
Outside U.S.	9	±1*
TRIP DURATION		
No nights	8%	±1%*
One night	10	±1*
2-3 nights	37	±1
4-9 nights	31	±1
10 nights or more	15	±1
FAMILY INCOME		
Less than $10,000	6%	±1*
$10,000-$19,000	16	±1
$20,000-$29,999	21	±1
$30,000-$39,999	20	±1*
$40,000 or more	20	±1*
Refused	17	±3
TYPE OF LODGING		
Home of friends/relatives	45%	±2%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	41	±1
Rented cabin/condo/vacation home	3	±1**
Owned cabin/condo/vacation home	3	±1**
Camper/RV/tent	6	±1*
No nights	8	±1*

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS -(Continued)	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
ORIGIN REGION		
New England	5%	±1%*
Mid-Atlantic	15	±1
South Atlantic	17	±1
East South Central	5	±2*
West South Central	13	±2*
East North Central	16	±1
West North Central	8	±1*
Mountain	6	±1*
Pacific	15	±2
PURPOSE OF TRIP		
Visit friends/relatives	33%	±2%
Other pleasure	39	±2
Business/convention	22	±1
MODE OF TRANSPORTATION		
Auto/truck/RV	71%	±1%
Air	23	±2
VACATION TRIP		
Vacation	65%	±2%
Not a vacation	35	±2
WEEKEND TRIP		
Weekend	41%	±1%
Not over a weekend	59	±1

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1985
NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY
FOURTH QUARTER REPORT

U.S. TRAVEL DATA CENTER
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The United States Travel Data Center is the national, non-profit center for travel and tourism research. Since its establishment in 1973, the Data Center has devoted itself to advancing the common interests of the travel industry and the public it serves by encouraging, sponsoring and conducting statistical, economic, and scientific research concerning travel, the travel industry and travel-related industries. In pursuit of this objective, the Data Center gathers, analyzes, publishes and disseminates the results of such research, and cooperates with all government agencies, private industry and academic institutions with similar purposes and objectives. The Data Center is financed through publication sales, membership dues and contract research. It is located in Suite 610, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Travel grew at a healthy rate over travel volume recorded during fourth quarter 1984.

- Americans took 140 million trips during October, November, and December, a four percent increase from the same period of 1984. Similar average travel-party size resulted in a proportional increase in total person-trips to 262 million.

- Travelers spent more total nights away from home - an increase due entirely to the rise in travel activity. The average duration fell to 5.2 nights. Round-trip distances, however, rose from the previous year, averaging 920 miles.

- Vacation travel posted strong gains during the fourth quarter as the number of person-trips rose five percent.

- Travel for "other pleasure" purposes such as sightseeing, outdoor recreation, and entertainment grew dramatically during October, November, and December, 1985. Although travel to "visit friends and relatives" showed somewhat less growth than "other pleasure," it remained the most popular type of travel during the fourth quarter. Hotels and motels benefitted from the larger share of those traveling for "other pleasure" purposes.

- Growth in business/convention travel was strong during fourth quarter 1985. A substantial share of business/convention person-trips did not use overnight accommodations - 20 percent.

- Despite fewer adults taking air trips each month, total air person-trips rose significantly from 1984. Larger travel-party size and more frequent air travel contributed to the increase in volume. Travel using personal motor vehicles increased only marginally.

- The South Atlantic Census region attracted the largest number of travelers during fourth quarter 1985 and experienced the greatest growth from 1984.

- The South Atlantic Census region was also the greatest travel producer, generating 22 percent of total person-trips during the fourth quarter.

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INTRODUCTION

In March 1979, the U.S. Travel Data Center began conducting a monthly National Travel Survey. Since then, quarterly and annual summaries of results have been published regularly to provide Data Center members and other interested marketers and researchers with timely, consistent and relevant data on major U.S. travel activity trends.

Travel activity in recent years has faced numerous challenges. Petroleum shortages, inflation, changing regulatory policies, and economic decline and recovery all influence the volume and patterns of U.S. travel activity. Reports from the Data Center's National Travel Survey contribute to a better understanding of changing travel markets.

This report summarizes U.S. travel volume and characteristics during the 1985 fourth quarter.

GUIDE TO USING THIS REPORT

The first report section reviews factors related to U.S. travel activity in the past, specifically economic conditions, events, and weather patterns.

Next is an analysis of major travel patterns and trends occurring during the 1985 fourth quarter compared to the same period of 1984. Separate discussions about many important U.S. travel markets are included. Throughout this analysis, lettered tables show average trip characteristics in several categories.

Appendix A contains summary tables showing the complete results of the fourth quarter 1985 National Travel Survey arranged by trip type. These tables indicate the base number of trips and person-trips for each category and the percent distributions of these trips and person-trips by several trip and traveler characteristics. References appearing in parentheses are made in the analysis to these summary tables.

Following earlier National Travel Surveys, travel is measured by trips and person-trips. A "trip" is defined as travel to a place 100 miles or more away from home and return, whether or not an overnight stay is involved. Every time a respondent travels, either alone or with other household members, a trip is recorded. A "person-trip" is counted every time one person takes a trip. If the respondent travels with two other household members, one trip and three person-trips are counted. More detailed definitions of these and other terms used in this report are found in Appendix B: Glossary of Terms. Also located in the appendices are the following: Appendix C, which describes the methodology used to conduct the survey; Appendix D, which shows a summary of the sample characteristics for the 1985 fourth quarter; and Appendix E, which discusses sampling error.

This is the fourth report in a series, based on the 1985 National Travel Survey. Quarterly and annual reports summarizing data from the 1979 through 1984 National Travel Surveys also have been published.

Travel industry members and other interested parties are invited to participate in the National Travel Survey program. The survey combines the low-cost advantage of a syndicated study with the flexibility of custom research to provide subscribers with the best survey package the Data Center can offer.

In addition to receiving reliable monthly data on Americans' travel activity and intentions, subscribers are entitled to add several questions of their own selection at any time during the year and to use the existing data base to segment responses.

For a prospectus describing the National Travel Survey, contact Suzanne D. Cook, Assistant Director, U.S. Travel Data Center, Suite 610, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, (202) 293-1040.

BACKGROUND FACTORS FOR TRAVEL DURING FOURTH QUARTER, 1985

Economic Developments

The fourth quarter economy was characterized by a stabilizing of activity. The leading indicators for the quarter all showed improvement, mirroring the moderate growth rates of the third quarter while down from those of the previous year.

Although not spectacular, positive gains were made during the fourth quarter. Dollar GNP gained five percent compared to a nine percent increase in 1984, while the improvement in Real GNP (adjusted for inflation) was held to two percent - down from five percent last year. Table A provides a comparison of the major economic developments between the 1984 and 1985 fourth quarters.

Table A: Overall U.S. Economic Developments, Fourth Quarter, 1985 and 1984 (Percent change from previous year)

	1985	1984
Dollar GNP	5.4%	9.0%
Real GNP	2.3	4.7
Personal income	5.3	8.6
Personal consumption expenditure(real)	2.9	3.4
Corporate profits after tax	6.3	-2.1
Consumer price index	3.5	4.1
Travel price index	5.3	3.9
Payroll employment	3.1	4.1

Consumer demand during the fourth quarter continued to fuel the economy. Manufacturing, which had cut dramatically excess inventories in the third quarter, now found demand exceeding those inventories, thus encouraging production. Payroll employment logged gains in both the services and the manufacturing sectors in contrast to the first three quarters of 1985 when only services employment improved. An additional 842,000 workers were added to U.S. payrolls during the quarter. Corporate profits climbed by more than six percent above last year - the second gain this year. Meanwhile, a weakening dollar helped stabilize the balance of trade.

While personal income increased more than five percent from the 1984 fourth quarter, consumer prices continued to post only modest increases. The Consumer Price Index rose less than four percent over 1984. The Travel Price Index, however, indicated that the price of travel grew faster than other consumer items. The price of gasoline was the only component to increase less than the CPI. The fastest increasing TPI components during the fourth quarter were lodging costs away from home, intercity bus fares, and airplane fares.

Although marginally down from the 1984 fourth quarter, the Consumer Confidence Index remained in the favorable range. Consumers' assessment of present conditions during the fourth quarter were down slightly, while expectations that conditions would improve were also somewhat lower. The Buying Plans Index, however, was significantly higher than last year in response to plummeting interest rates and abundant sales promotions. Many people planned to buy new homes and major appliances in the near future.[1]

The fourth quarter provided a favorable environment for travel. Greater spending power by consumers combined with a good business climate produced more pleasure and business trips.

Weather Conditions. Rain fell frequently during October. Hurricane Juan dumped heavy rains on the Southeast, resulting in state of emergency declarations from Florida and Mississippi. November saw record low temperatures in the West accompanied by heavy snow, while the Eastern United States enjoyed record highs for the season. Hurricane Kate affected the weather on the East Coast from Florida to Massachusetts during the month. Most of the nation experienced extremely cold temperatures and dry conditions during December, but Montana, South Dakota, and Nebraska received heavy snowfalls.

Events. On October 7, terrorists seized the Achille Lauro, an Italian cruise ship, and killed an American hostage. Terrorists hijacked an Egyptian airline flight from Athens to Malta in November. Sixty people aboard were killed when Egyptian commandos stormed the plane. December saw more terrorism aimed at travelers. An attack on a Rome airport caused the death of 17 people, and an attack on the Vienna airport caused two deaths.

Calendar. Columbus Day was observed on October 14; Election Day (for some states) on November 6; Veterans Day on November 11; and Thanksgiving on November 28. Hanukkah and Christmas were the highlights of the December calendar with Christmas celebrated on a Wednesday. The 1985 and 1984 fourth quarters each held 13 full weekends.

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[1] Consumer Attitudes and Buying Plans, The Conference Board, October - December, 1985.

OVERVIEW OF FOURTH QUARTER 1985 TRAVEL ACTIVITY

The National Travel Survey reported an average of 24 percent of all American adults, or 41.8 million residents (age 18+), traveled away from home during each fourth quarter month. This represents about the same number of adult travelers as fourth quarter 1984.

During the quarter, these travelers took 140 million trips, up four percent from 1984. Similar average travel-party size caused a corresponding four percent increase in total person-trips. The number of person-trips during the fourth quarter rose from 252 million in 1984 to 262 million (Table 1B).

Fourth quarter 1985 travel was characterized by considerably longer trip distances but shorter trip durations as indicated in Table B.

Table B: Characteristics of the Average Person-trip, Fourth Quarter, 1985 and 1984

	1985	1984
Persons per trip	1.87	1.86
Miles/person trip*	920	870
Nights/person-trip	5.2	5.4

*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

The National Travel Survey showed the overall gain in travel was largely because of an increase in "other pleasure" travel, which includes outdoor recreation, sightseeing, and entertainment. Travel for this purpose increased 16 percent from 1984. "Other" travel, described to be for personal reasons such as weddings, funerals, and medical purposes, as well as miscellaneous reasons, declined substantially this quarter and provided additional boost to pleasure and business/convention travel.

Vacation travel posted a strong five percent gain over 1984. The proportion of person-trips classified by respondents as vacation trips (67 percent) changed little from the fourth quarter 1984 findings. Weekend person-trips rose an impressive 10 percent, representing 45 percent of all fourth quarter person-trips (Table 1E).

The proportion of travelers using personal motor vehicles to reach their destinations declined from 1984. Automobile, truck, and RV use fell from a 73 percent share of all person-trips to a 71 percent share during fourth quarter 1985. The proportion of travelers who arrived by air (24 percent) was up slightly from

1984 (Table 1C).

Travelers during fourth quarter 1985 chose lodging accommodations in different proportions from 1984. By a six percentage point margin, total U.S. resident travelers preferred to stay with friends and relatives rather than in commercial lodgings. Friends' and relatives' homes supplied lodging to 46 percent of the quarter's travelers, down three percentage points from 1984. Those using commercial lodging gained three percentage points, accounting for 40 percent (Table 1D).

Travel party composition reveals a larger proportion involved children in 1985 (33 percent vs. 29 percent). This is partly because of the increased proportion of vacation travel. While lone travelers maintained nearly the same proportion of all travelers, 27 percent, travel parties of more than three climbed four percentage points, representing 42 percent of total person-trips (Table 1F).

Considering non-responses, travelers during fourth quarter appeared to share similar household income distributions. In general, higher household incomes produced larger shares of travelers (Table 1G).

The South Atlantic Census region experienced the greatest increase in visiting travelers, with a 22 percent share. This represents a four percentage point increase from 1984, thus helping the region retain its position as the favorite destination (Table 1H).

The South Atlantic Census region was also the leading travel producer during the fourth quarter with 22 percent. The East North Central and the Pacific Census regions followed with 15 percent each (Table 1I).

Overall, travelers preferred to visit rural areas (40 percent), while large cities were next favored (30 percent). Travelers' origination areas changed little from 1984 - small cities were the nation's most important travel-producing areas. Thirty-six percent of all travel originated in small cities, while 34 percent came from rural areas (Table 1J).

Mode of Transportation

Personal motor vehicles, the transportation choice for 71 percent of American travelers, declined slightly in popularity during fourth quarter 1985 from 73 percent of all person-trips in 1984. The average travel-party size (2.08 persons) was similar to 1984. Auto/truck/RV trips and person-trips rose 1 percent from the level recorded in fourth quarter 1984. Ninety million trips and 187 million person-trips used this mode (Tables 1B and 1C).

Airlines represented the second most favored travel means for U.S. residents. Air travel comprised 24 percent of all 1985 fourth quarter person-trips. Americans took 41 million trips and 63 million person-trips by air during October, November, and December 1985. This represents a five percent increase in trips and a 14 percent increase in air person-trips from 1984 (Tables 1B and 1C).

Table C shows the major differences between characteristics of auto/truck/RV trips and air trips. Auto/truck/RV travel parties are significantly larger than air travel parties. However, both the distance traveled and the trip duration are substantially longer for air travel (Tables 2A, 2B, 3A, and 3B).

Table C: Characteristics of the Average Auto/Truck/RV and Air Person-trip, Fourth Quarter, 1985 and 1984

	Auto/Truck/RV		Air	
	1985	1984	1985	1984
Persons per trip	2.08	2.09	1.55	1.43
Miles/person-trip*	650	580	1,980	2,010
Nights/person-trip	4.6	4.7	7.0	7.8

*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

The table indicates the average distance traveled by auto/truck/RV increased from 1984. Regarding average travel-party size and average trip duration, auto/truck/RV travel changed little from fourth quarter 1984. Air travel, however, involved significantly larger average travel-party size, shorter distances, and shorter stays (Tables 2A, 2B, 3A, and 3B).

Nearly half (46 percent) of air travelers during fourth quarter 1985 traveled alone. In contrast, only 20 percent of the auto/truck/RV travelers were unaccompanied. Auto/truck/RV travelers were almost twice as likely as air travelers to be involved in travel parties with three or more members (48 percent vs. 25 percent). Auto/truck/RV person-trips were also more than twice as likely as air to involve children - 40 percent vs. 16 percent (Tables 2D and 3D).

Trip purpose is related strongly to the type of transportation used for the trip. Business/convention travelers comprised a 39 percent share of those using air travel but only a 13 percent share of people traveling by auto/truck/RV. Auto transportation is used predominately by travelers visiting friends and relatives (54 percent). Similar shares of auto/truck/RV travelers (25 percent) and air passengers (28 percent) were traveling for sightseeing, outdoor recreation, and entertainment purposes during the quarter (Tables 2C and 3C).

Considering the main purposes associated with auto and air transportation, it is not surprising to find that more than half of the auto/truck/RV travelers stayed with friends and relatives when away from home, while 61 percent of the air travelers preferred commercial lodgings. Auto/truck/RV and air travelers were inclined similarly to take day trips. Nine percent of the travelers by each mode type did not spend any nights away from home (Tables 2B and 3B).

Preferred travel destinations also differed depending on the transportation mode used. The greatest share (24 percent) of auto/truck/RV travelers visited the South Atlantic Census region, and the largest share of air travelers went to the Pacific Census region (22 percent). By area, air travelers chose large cities most often (36 percent) and rural areas least often (23 percent). Auto/truck/RV travelers visited rural areas most often, 38 percent of the time, while small cities were least favored with a 23 percent share (Tables 2F, 2H, 3G, and 3H).

Air travelers most often came from the Pacific Census region (23 percent) and the South Atlantic Census region (22 percent). The most common sources of auto/truck/RV travelers were the South Atlantic (21 percent) and the East North Central Census regions (17 percent). Half of the air travel originated in large cities, while the greatest share (38 percent) of auto/truck/RV travel began in small cities (Tables 2G, 2H, 3G, and 3H).

Purpose of Trip

The National Travel Survey collects data on trips taken for many purposes. For this analysis, pleasure travel, defined as trips taken to visit friends and relatives, for outdoor recreation, sightseeing, and entertainment, is contrasted with business/convention travel. Table D provides a background for this analysis.

Table D: Characteristics of the Average Pleasure and Business/Convention Person-trip, Fourth Quarter, 1985 and 1984

	Pleasure		Business/Convention	
	1985	1984	1985	1984
Persons per trip	2.10	2.05	1.29	1.36
Miles/person-trip*	880	870	1,270	970
Nights/person-trip	5.5	5.6	4.1	4.6

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*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Pleasure travel and business/convention travel differ in many ways. Business/convention travel parties are substantially smaller than pleasure-travel parties and close in size to air-travel parties. Fourth quarter pleasure travel involved much longer durations but shorter distances than business/convention travel (Tables 4A, 4B, 5A, and 5B).

Seventy-four percent of all fourth quarter travel was taken primarily for pleasure purposes and 21 percent for business/convention reasons. Ninety-two million trips, representing 193 million person-trips, were taken for pleasure. Sixty-four percent of pleasure travel was for purposes such as visiting friends and relatives, while 36 percent focused on sightseeing, outdoor recreation, and entertainment. Business and conventions were the primary motivators for 42 million trips and 54 million person-trips this quarter (Tables 4C and 5C).

Pleasure travel grew dramatically during fourth quarter 1985 when compared to 1984, up almost 11 percent. Business/convention travel also showed a 12 percent increase. These gains were achieved partly because of a large decline in travel share described as "other," which includes miscellaneous and travel for personal reasons such as weddings, funerals, and medical purposes (Tables 1B and 1E).

The larger pleasure-travel parties occur because they often comprise children. Four times the proportion of pleasure person-trips as business/convention person-trips included children, 40 percent vs. 10 percent (Tables 4D and 5D).

Business/convention travelers are more likely to be traveling alone than pleasure travelers. One-person travel parties represented 62 percent of the quarter's business/convention person-trips. For comparison, only 20 percent of the pleasure person-trips involved lone travelers. Pleasure travel was characterized most often by two-person travel parties, 31 percent (Tables 4D and 5D).

Business/convention travelers were more likely this quarter than in 1984 to combine vacation trips with the necessary business/convention travel. Seventeen percent of all business/convention person-trips were considered, at least in part, to be vacations. During fourth quarter 1984, this share was only 13 percent. Predictably, the bulk of pleasure travel (83 percent) was classified by respondents to be vacation travel (Tables 4C and 5C).

Pleasure travel is concentrated more heavily on weekends compared to business/convention travel. More than half (52 percent) of pleasure travel occurred over a weekend or long weekend, while only 24 percent of business travel took place at this time (Tables 4C and 5C).

Auto/truck/RV transportation was significantly more popular among pleasure travelers than business/convention travelers (77 percent vs. 46 percent). Business traveles preferred air travel with 49 percent using this transportation compared to 19 percent of pleasure travelers (Table 4A and 5A).

The shorter durations of business/convention travel are associated with stays in hotels and motels, while the longer durations of pleasure travel can be traced to the use of non-commercial lodging. Seventy-five percent of business/convention travelers during the quarter stayed in hotels and motels. Pleasure travelers usually spent nights with friends and relatives. Influenced by the trip purpose, more than half (57 percent) of pleasure travelers used these accommodations. Business/convention travelers were four times more likely than pleasure travelers to have taken a day trip. Twenty percent of all business/convention person-trips involved no overnight stay compared to 5 percent of the pleasure person-trips (Tables 4B and 5B).

The South Atlantic Census region was the favored destination for both pleasure and business/convention travelers, hosting 23 percent of each group. This region also generated the major share of pleasure travelers (23 percent) and produced the most business/convention travelers (22 percent). The Pacific Census region was the next highest business/convention producer with 21 percent (Tables 4F, 4G, 5F, and 5G).

Large cities drew more business/convention travelers (32 percent) than pleasure travelers (29 percent). Rural areas attracted the highest number of business/convention travelers (34 percent) and pleasure travelers (42 percent).

Vacation Travel

Eighty million vacation trips and 176 million vacation person-trips were logged during the fourth quarter. Vacation trips for October, November, and December declined by 3 percent from 1984's level, but vacation person-trips rose by 5 percent due to an increase in average travel-party size (Table 1B).

Table E: Characteristics of the Average Vacation Person-trip, Fourth Quarter, 1985 and 1984

	1985	1984
Persons per trip	2.19	2.02
Miles/person-trip*	920	900
Nights/person-trip	5.8	5.9

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*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only

Table E shows vacation travel was slightly longer in distance and involved larger travel parties than in 1984. The vacation person-trip average duration fell slightly to 5.8 nights (Tables 6A and 6B).

Vacation travel, as pleasure travel, usually consists of larger travel parties than other travel types. This quarter, travel parties of five or more increased in popularity, resulting in a larger travel-party size than last year. Forty percent of all vacation travel parties included children (Table 6D).

Transportation used by fourth quarter vacationers changed little from 1984. Automobiles, trucks, and RVs retained their dominant role in vacation travel as 76 percent of vacationers drove to their destination, while 19 percent flew (Table 6A).

Some shift in vacation travelers' preferred accommodations was observed. Although similar proportions of these travelers described the trip purpose to be for visiting or "other pleasure" as in 1984, hotels and motels gained in popularity by five percentage points, representing 37 percent. Friends' and relatives' homes were used by a smaller share than last year, 52 percent (Table 6B).

The South Atlantic Census region supplied the most vacation travelers (21 percent) for the quarter, followed closely by the East North Central Census region. By area, vacationers resided equally in small and large cities with 36 percent each (Tables 6G and 6H).

The South Atlantic Census region led the other regions by a wide margin as a destination for vacation travelers. Twenty-two percent of all vacationers visited the region. As with pleasure travel, vacation travel was concentrated highly in rural areas (43 percent). Large and small cities were each visited 25 percent of the time (Tables 6F and 6H).

Weekend Travel

Corresponding with the trend for shorter overall trip durations this quarter, weekend travel gained in popularity from 1984. Americans took 55 million or 7 percent more weekend trips than during fourth quarter 1984. Because of an increase in travel-party size, person-trips grew by 10 percent to 117 million.

Table F indicates weekend travel characteristics varied most in round-trip distance, which usually is shorter than for other travel types. The average distance per person climbed by 80 miles to 630 during the fourth quarter (Tables 7A and 7B).

Table F: Characteristics of the Average Weekend Person-trip, Fourth Quarter, 1985 and 1984

	1985	1984
Person per trip	2.11	2.04
Miles/person-trip*	630	550
Nights/person-trip	2.7	2.6

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*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

The overwhelming popularity of automobile, truck, and RV transportation is evident among weekend travelers (84 percent). Air transported an 11 percent share (Table 7A).

Significantly more weekend travel was taken for "other pleasure" purposes in 1985 than in 1984. Sightseeing, outdoor recreation, and entertainment were the motives for 28 percent of weekend travel, while visiting friends and relatives fell in share to 53 percent. An 11 percent share of weekend travel was for business and conventions (Table 7C).

Hotels and motels provided an increased share of lodging to weekend travelers, while the importance of friends' and relatives' homes diminished. Fifty-four percent of all weekend person-trips involved stays with friends and relatives, and 37 percent involved hotel and motel use. Other overnight lodging sources to gain in popularity were those suggesting outdoor activities - campers, tents, and recreational vehicles. Five percent of all weekend travelers for the quarter spent nights in these accommodations (Table 7B).

Weekend travelers tended to visit the Pacific (16 percent), South Atlantic (15 percent) and East North Central Census regions. By area, the nation's rural parts received the largest share of weekend travelers, 46 percent, while small cities received the least, 23 percent (Tables 7F and 7H).

The South Atlantic generated more weekend travelers than any other region. Twenty percent of all weekend travelers originated from this region, followed by the East North Central and Pacific Census regions with a 17 percent share each. Small cities led other areas as a weekend travel source with 38 percent of the travelers (Tables 7F and 7H).

U.S. Travel for the Year-to-Date

By the end of fourth quarter 1985, 63 percent of all U.S. adults had taken one or more trips of at least 100 miles away from home. A monthly average of 41.4 million adults traveled during each month of 1985. These people took 558 million trips and 1078 million person-trips during the year.

Table 8A shows the monthly average number of U. S. adults traveling away from home. Table 8B indicates the total number of trips and person-trips by trip purpose, transportation mode, vacation, and weekend travel during the first, second, third, and fourth quarters of 1985, and for the year-to-date.

These tables are useful in examining travel patterns throughout the year. Twenty-one percent fewer American adults traveled during the fourth quarter than during the third. However, travel for the fourth quarter fared well in comparison to the other quarters.

Across all travel catagories, the fewest person-trips were recorded in first quarter 1985. Holidays during the third and fourth quarters encouraged travel for the purpose of visiting friends and relatives. More adults traveled for this purpose during the fourth quarter than at any other time throughout the year. Almost 70 percent of the "other pleasure" travel - sightseeing, outdoor recreation, and entertainment - occurred during the second and third quarters, which coincides with the traditional vacation season. Beginning the year at its lowest level, business/convention person-trips showed much less variability between quarters than either pleasure-travel type. Business/convention travel reached its highest volume during the fourth quarter.

Travel by auto/truck/RV, vacation travel, and weekend travel all peaked during the third quarter when they logged one-third of their respective yearly totals. Air travel, however, had a much flatter distribution throughout the year and was strong during the last quarter.

The year-to-date totals indicate that 1985 travel was healthy. Both trips and person-trips were up about 6 percent from the levels recorded for 1984. The travel increase was due primarily to the strong growth in business/convention travel and air travel. Other travel also showed substantial growth, with the exception of travel by auto/truck/RV, which had lagged behind with a less than 1 percent gain from last year.

Details on travel during the first, second, and third quarters of 1985 are published in individual reports, available from the U.S. Travel Data Center for $70.00 each. A report on the full-year results of the 1985 National Travel Survey will be available for $110.00 prepaid.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

TABLES OF RESULTS

Table 1A: Monthly Average Number and Percent of U.S. Adults Taking Trips, by Major Trip Characteristics, Fourth Quarter, 1985 and 1984.

	U.S. Adults (Millions)		Percent of U.S. Adults	
Trip Characteristics	1985	1984	1985	1984
Total Population	174.9	173.1	100%	100%
Took one or more trips	41.8	41.5	24	24
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends/relatives	18.6	17.6	11	10
Other pleasure	11.4	10.7	7	6
Business/convention	10.6	9.3	6	5
Mode of transport				
Auto/truck/RV	29.3	29.2	17	17
Air	9.2	9.8	5	6
Vacation trip	25.2	24.6	14	14
Weekend trip	18.2	14.7	10	8

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1B: Number of Trips and Person-trips by Major Trip Characteristics, Fourth Quarter, 1985 and 1984.

Trip Characteristics	Trips (Millions) 1985	Trips (Millions) 1984	Person-trips (Millions) 1985	Person-trips (Millions) 1984
All trips	140.2	135.2	262.3	251.9
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends/relatives	57.1	52.6	123.5	114.5
Other pleasure	34.9	32.5	69.8	60.3
Business/convention	41.8	35.5	54.1	48.3
Mode of transport				
Auto/truck/RV	90.1	88.8	187.0	185.4
Air	40.7	38.8	63.0	55.5
Vacation trip	80.1	82.5	175.5	166.4
Weekend trip	55.4	51.8	117.0	105.9

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1C: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, Fourth Quarter, 1985 and 1984

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Trip Distance	1985	1984	1985	1984
200-299 miles	24%	20%	25%	21%
300-399 miles	14	16	14	17
400-599 miles	14	17	15	18
600-999 miles	16	13	15	12
1,000-1,999 miles	13	15	13	14
2,000 miles or more	13	11	12	10
Outside U.S.	7	7	6	7
Total	100%	100	100%	100%
Average distance (miles)[1]	990	940	920	870
Mode of Transportation				
Auto/truck/RV	64%	65%	71%	73%
Airplane	29	29	24	22
Bus	2	3	2	2
Train	1	1	1	1
Other	3	2	3	1
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] Round-trip straight-line distance for domestic travel only.

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1985 - 140.2 million trips,
262.3 million person-trips;
Fourth Quarter, 1984 - 135.2 million trips,
251.9 million person-trips.

Table 1D: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Fourth Quarter, 1985 and 1984

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Trip Duration	1985	1984	1985	1984
No nights	12%	7%	9%	7%
One night	12	14	11	12
2 to 3 nights	36	36	37	35
4 to 9 nights	28	31	29	34
10 nights or more	12	13	14	11
Total	100	100%	100%	100%
Average duration (nights)	5.0	5.5	5.2	5.4
Type of Lodging				
Home of friends /relatives	41%	46%	46%	49%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	43	42	40	37
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	1	1	2	2
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	2	4	2
Camper/RV/tent	2	2	3	3
Other	3	2	2	1
No nights	12	7	9	7

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding or multiple responses.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1985 - 140.2 million trips,
262.3 million person-trips;
Fourth Quarter, 1984 - 135.2 million trips,
251.9 million person-trips.

Table 1E: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1985 and 1984

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Purpose of Trip	1985	1984	1985	1984
Visit friends/relatives	41%	40%	47%	45%
Other pleasure	25	24	27	24
Business/convention	30	26	21	19
Other	4	11	5	11
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip				
Vacation trip	57%	61%	67%	66%
Not a Vacation trip	43	38	33	33
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip				
Weekend trip	40%	38%	45%	42%
Not a weekend trip	60	61	55	57
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1985 - 140.2 million trips,
262.3 million person-trips;
Fourth Quarter, 1984 - 135.2 million trips,
251.9 million person-trip.

Table 1F: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Fourth Quarter, 1985 and 1984

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1985	1984	1985	1984
Travel Party Size				
One	50%	46%	27%	25%
Two	29	35	31	37
Three	10	9	16	14
Four	6	7	13	15
Five or more	4	3	13	9
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure				
One adult without children	50%	46%	27%	25%
Two or more adults, without children	34	39	41	46
One adult with children	4	2	6	3
Two or more adults with children	12	13	27	26
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Fourth Quarter, 1985 - 140.2 million trips,
262.3 million person-trips;
Fourth Quarter, 1984 - 135.2 million trips,
251.9 million person-trips.

Table 1G: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Fourth Quarter, 1985 and 1984

Family Income	Percent of Trips 1985	Percent of Trips 1984	Percent of Person-trips 1985	Percent of Person-trips 1984
Less than $10,000	7%	6%	6%	5%
$10,000-$19,999	13	18	14	17
$20,000-$29,999	18	19	21	21
$30,000 or more	42	42	38	42
Refused	20	15	20	15
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips 1985	Percent of Person-trips 1984
Less than 18 years[2]	16%	22%
18-24 years	10	11
25-34 years	21	18
35-44 years	19	18
45-54 years	9	15
55-64 years	14	9
65 years or older	10	7
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.
[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1985 - 140.2 million trips,
262.3 million person-trips;
Fourth Quarter, 1984 - 135.2 million trips,
251.9 million person-trips.

Table 1H: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Fourth Quarter, 1985 and 1984

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Destination Region	1985	1984	1985	1984
New England	3%	3%	3%	3%
Mid-Atlantic	9	8	11	8
South Atlantic	22	19	22	18
East South Central	6	5	6	6
West South Central	11	12	12	12
East North Central	11	15	12	14
West North Central	7	11	6	12
Mountain	8	9	9	11
Pacific	15	11	13	10
Outside U.S.	7	7	6	7
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1985 - 140.2 million trips,
262.3 million person-trips;
Fourth Quarter, 1984 - 135.2 million trips,
251.9 million person-trips.

Table 1I: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Fourth Quarter, 1985 and 1984

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1985	1984	1985	1984
Origin Region				
New England	4%	3%	5%	3%
Mid-Atlantic	12	9	12	9
South Atlantic	21	15	22	15
East South Central	5	6	5	7
West South Central	12	14	12	14
East North Central	15	20	15	19
West North Central	8	12	8	12
Mountain	6	8	5	8
Pacific	17	12	15	12
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1985 - 140.2 million trips,
262.3 million person-trips;
Fourth Quarter, 1984 - 135.2 million trips,
251.9 million person-trips.

Table 1J: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Fourth Quarter, 1985 and 1984

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1985	1984	1985	1984
Destination Area				
Large MSA	32%	34%	30%	31%
Small MSA	24	29	24	28
Not an MSA	36	30	40	34
Outside U.S.	7	7	6	7
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Area of Residence				
Large MSA	36	37	34	35
Small MSA	36	35	36	34
Not an MSA	28	28	29	31
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: Fourth Quarter, 1985 - 140.2 million trips,
262.3 million person-trips;
Fourth Quarter, 1984 - 135.2 million trips,
251.9 million person-trips.

Table 2A: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Fourth Quarter, 1985

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	9%	8%
300-399 miles	5	4
400-599 miles	3	4
600-999 miles	19	16
1,000-1,999 miles	17	16
2,000 miles or more	33	36
Outside U.S.	15	17
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	1,880 miles	1,980 miles

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] Round-trip straight-line distance for domestic travel only.

Base: 40.7 million air trips,
63.0 million air person-trips.

Table 2B: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Fourth Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	12%	9%
One night	4	3
2 to 3 nights	29	27
4 to 9 nights	36	38
10 nights or more	20	23
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	6.5 nights	7.0 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	34%	34%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	63	61
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	1	2
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	4
Camper/RV/tent	*	*
Other	1	1
No nights	12	9

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* Less than 0.5 percent.

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding or multiple responses.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 40.7 million air trips,
63.0 million air person-trips.

Table 2C: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	25%	26%
Other pleasure	25	28
Business/convention	45	39
Other	4	6
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	47%	56%
Not a Vacation trip	53	44
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	21%	22%
Not a weekend trip	79	78
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 40.7 million air trips,
63.0 million air person-trips.

Table 2D: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Fourth Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	67%	46%
Two	22	29
Three	9	17
Four	1	2
Five or more	2	6
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	65%	43%
Two or more adults, without children	28	40
One adult with children	4	6
Two or more adults with children	3	10
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 40.7 million air trips,
63.0 million air person-trips.

Table 2E: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Fourth Quarter, 1985

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	4%	4%
$10,000-$19,999	7	7
$20,000-$29,999	15	14
$30,000 or more	53	48
Not reported	22	26
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	8%
18-24 years	8
25-34 years	19
35-44 years	22
45-54 years	13
55-64 years	21
65 years or older	9
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.
[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 40.7 million air trips,
63.0 million air person-trips.

Table 2F: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Fourth Quarter, 1985

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	2%	2%
Mid-Atlantic	9	9
South Atlantic	18	18
East South Central	7	7
West South Central	7	7
East North Central	6	5
West North Central	4	3
Mountain	7	11
Pacific	24	22
Outside U.S.	15	17
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 40.7 million air trips,
63.0 million air person-trips.

Table 2G: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Fourth Quarter, 1985

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	6%	7%
Mid-Atlantic	11	12
South Atlantic	22	22
East South Central	2	3
West South Central	9	8
East North Central	10	11
West North Central	7	7
Mountain	9	7
Pacific	25	23
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 40.7 million air trips,
63.0 million air person-trips.

Table 2H: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Fourth Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large MSA	39%	36%
Small MSA	23	25
Not an MSA	23	23
Outside U.S.	15	17
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large MSA	53%	50%
Small MSA	32	32
Not an MSA	15	18
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 40.7 million air trips,
63.0 million air person-trips.

Table 3A: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Fourth Quarter, 1985

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	30%	31%
300-399 miles	17	16
400-599 miles	19	19
600-999 miles	15	15
1,000-1,999 miles	11	12
2,000 miles or more	5	4
Outside U.S.	2	2
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	680 miles	650 miles

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] Round-trip straight-line distance for domestic travel only.

Base: 90.1 million auto/truck/RV trips,
187.0 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3B: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Fourth Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	11%	9%
One night	16	14
2 to 3 nights	39	40
4 to 9 nights	25	26
10 nights or more	9	11
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	4.4 nights	4.6 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	46%	51%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	39	36
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	1	1
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	4
Camper/RV/tent	4	4
Other	2	1
No nights	11	9

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding or multiple responses.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 90.1 million auto/truck/RV trips,
187.0 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3C: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	46%	54%
Other pleasure	24	25
Business/convention	21	13
Other	8	8
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	63%	71%
Not a Vacation trip	37	29
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	49%	53%
Not a weekend trip	51	47
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding or multiple responses.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 90.1 million auto/truck/RV trips,
187.0 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3D: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Fourth Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	41%	20%
Two	33	31
Three	12	17
Four	9	16
Five or more	5	15
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	41%	20%
Two or more adults, without children	37	40
One adult with children	4	6
Two or more adults with children	18	34
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 90.1 million auto/truck/RV trips,
187.0 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3E: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Fourth Quarter, 1985

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	8%	6%
$10,000-$19,999	16	16
$20,000-$29,999	21	24
$30,000 or more	36	34
Not reported	19	19
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	20%
18-24 years	10
25-34 years	22
35-44 years	19
45-54 years	8
55-64 years	12
65 years or older	10
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

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[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 90.1 million auto/truck/RV trips,
187.0 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3F: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Fourth Quarter, 1985

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	3%
Mid-Atlantic	9	11
South Atlantic	23	24
East South Central	6	6
West South Central	14	13
East North Central	14	14
West North Central	7	6
Mountain	8	9
Pacific	13	11
Outside U.S.	2	2
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 90.1 million auto/truck/RV trips,
187.0 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3G: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Fourth Quarter, 1985

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	5%
Mid-Atlantic	11	11
South Atlantic	21	21
East South Central	6	6
West South Central	14	14
East North Central	18	17
West North Central	7	8
Mountain	5	5
Pacific	15	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 90.1 million auto/truck/RV trips,
187.0 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3H: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Fourth Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large MSA	29%	28%
Small MSA	23	23
Not an MSA	46	47
Outside U.S.	2	2
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large MSA	29%	29%
Small MSA	39	38
Not an MSA	33	33
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 90.1 million auto/truck/RV trips,
187.0 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 4A: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Fourth Quarter, 1985

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	20%	19%
300-399 miles	14	13
400-599 miles	11	13
600-999 miles	18	16
1,000-1,999 miles	14	14
2,000 miles or more	17	19
Outside U.S.	5	6
Total	100%	100%
Average distance [1]	1,200 miles	1,270 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/RV	46%	46%
Airplane	49	49
Bus	1	1
Train	*	*
Other	4	4
Total	100	100

*Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] Round-trip straight-line distance for domestic travel only.

Base: 41.8 million business/convention trips,
54.1 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4B: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Fourth Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	22%	20%
One night	16	13
2 to 3 nights	37	38
4 to 9 nights	21	24
10 nights or more	5	5
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	3.8 nights	4.1 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	13%	12%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	75	75
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	*	2
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	1	1
Camper/RV/tent	1	1
Other	2	2
No nights	22	20

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* Less than 0.5 percent.

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding or multiple responses.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 41.8 million business/convention trips,
54.1 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4C: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	12%	17%
Not a Vacation trip	88	83
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	22%	24%
Not a weekend trip	78	76
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 41.8 million business/convention trips,
54.1 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4D: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Fourth Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	79%	62%
Two	18	29
Three	2	4
Four	*	1
Five or more	4	4
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	79%	62%
Two or more adults, without children	19	29
One adult with children	2	4
Two or more adults with children	1	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 41.8 million business/convention trips,
54.1 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4E: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Fourth Quarter, 1985

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	6%	6%
$10,000-$19,999	5	8
$20,000-$29,999	12	11
$30,000 or more	57	51
Not reported	20	23
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	4%
18-24 years	7
25-34 years	23
35-44 years	29
45-54 years	13
55-64 years	18
65 years or older	5
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 41.8 million business/convention trips,
54.1 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4F: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Fourth Quarter, 1985

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	2%	1%
Mid-Atlantic	8	8
South Atlantic	26	23
East South Central	8	12
West South Central	11	12
East North Central	8	7
West North Central	5	4
Mountain	8	9
Pacific	18	18
Outside U.S.	5	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 41.8 million business/convention trips,
54.1 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4G: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Fourth Quarter, 1985

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Mid-Atlantic	10	10
South Atlantic	23	22
East South Central	4	6
West South Central	12	12
East North Central	10	10
West North Central	7	7
Mountain	8	7
Pacific	22	21
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 41.8 million business/convention trips,
54.1 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4H: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Fourth Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large MSA	34%	32%
Small MSA	29	28
Not an MSA	31	34
Outside U.S.	5	6
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large MSA	39%	36%
Small MSA	35	33
Not an MSA	25	31
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 41.8 million business/convention trips,
54.1 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 5A: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Fourth Quarter, 1985

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	23%	26%
300-399 miles	14	14
400-599 miles	16	16
600-999 miles	14	14
1,000-1,999 miles	14	14
2,000 miles or more	13	10
Outside U.S.	7	5
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	970 miles	880 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/RV	70%	77%
Airplane	24	19
Bus	2	1
Train	2	1
Other	1	1
Total	100	100

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] Round-trip straight-line distance for domestic travel only.

Base: 92.0 million pleasure trips,
193.3 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5B: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Fourth Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	6%	5%
One night	9	10
2 to 3 nights	35	36
4 to 9 nights	34	33
10 nights or more	16	16
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	5.6 nights	5.5 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	56%	57%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	35	34
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	2
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	4	4
Camper/RV/tent	3	3
Other	2	1
No nights	6	5

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding or multiple responses.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 92.0 million pleasure trips,
193.3 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5C: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	80%	83%
Not a Vacation trip	20	17
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	49%	52%
Not a weekend trip	51	48
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 92.0 million pleasure trips,
193.3 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5D: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Fourth Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	40%	20%
Two	32	31
Three	14	19
Four	8	15
Five or more	6	14
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	40%	20%
Two or more adults, without children	39	40
One adult with children	3	6
Two or more adults with children	18	34
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 92.0 million pleasure trips,
193.3 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5E: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Fourth Quarter, 1985

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	7%	6%
$10,000-$19,999	14	15
$20,000-$29,999	23	25
$30,000 or more	37	35
Not reported	18	19
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	19%
18-24 years	11
25-34 years	21
35-44 years	17
45-54 years	9
55-64 years	12
65 years or older	10
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.
[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 92.0 million pleasure trips,
193.3 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5F: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Fourth Quarter, 1985

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	3%
Mid-Atlantic	10	11
South Atlantic	22	23
East South Central	6	5
West South Central	11	11
East North Central	12	14
West North Central	6	5
Mountain	8	10
Pacific	14	12
Outside U.S.	7	5
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 92.0 million pleasure trips,
193.3 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5G: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Fourth Quarter, 1985

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	5%
Mid-Atlantic	13	12
South Atlantic	22	23
East South Central	5	6
West South Central	12	13
East North Central	17	17
West North Central	6	7
Mountain	5	5
Pacific	16	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 92.0 million pleasure trips,
193.3 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5H: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Fourth Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large MSA	32%	29%
Small MSA	22	23
Not an MSA	39	42
Outside U.S.	7	5
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large MSA	33%	34%
Small MSA	38	37
Not an MSA	27	29
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 92.0 million pleasure trips,
193.3 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 6A: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Fourth Quarter, 1985

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	23%	26%
300-399 miles	12	12
400-599 miles	15	15
600-999 miles	13	13
1,000-1,999 miles	14	14
2,000 miles or more	14	12
Outside U.S.	8	7
Total	100%	100%
Average distance [1]	1,000 miles	920 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/RV	71%	76%
Airplane	23	19
Bus	2	2
Train	1	1
Other	2	2
Total	100	100

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] Round-trip straight-line distance for domestic travel only.

Base: 80.1 million vacation trips,
175.5 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6B: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Fourth Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	4%	3%
One night	8	8
2 to 3 nights	35	36
4 to 9 nights	36	35
10 nights or more	18	18
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	5.9 nights	5.8 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	53%	52%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	36	37
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	2
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	5	5
Camper/RV/tent	4	4
Other	3	2
No nights	4	3

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding or multiple responses.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 80.1 million vacation trips,
175.5 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6C: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	54%	55%
Other pleasure	33	34
Business/convention	7	5
Other	6	7
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	48%	49%
Not a weekend trip	52	51
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding or multiple responses.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 80.1 million vacation trips,
175.5 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6D: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Fourth Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	35%	16%
Two	37	34
Three	13	18
Four	9	16
Five or more	7	16
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	35%	16%
Two or more adults, without children	42	44
One adult with children	4	6
Two or more adults with children	18	34
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 80.1 million vacation trips,
175.5 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6E: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, Fourth Quarter, 1985

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	7%	6%
$10,000-$19,999	15	15
$20,000-$29,999	22	24
$30,000 or more	35	35
Not reported	20	21
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	20%
18-24 years	11
25-34 years	21
35-44 years	17
45-54 years	8
55-64 years	13
65 years or older	10
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.
[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 80.1 million vacation trips,
175.5 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6F: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Fourth Quarter, 1985

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	4%
Mid-Atlantic	10	10
South Atlantic	20	22
East South Central	7	6
West South Central	10	10
East North Central	12	13
West North Central	6	6
Mountain	8	10
Pacific	14	13
Outside U.S.	8	7
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 80.1 million vacation trips,
175.5 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6G: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Fourth Quarter, 1985

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	6%
Mid-Atlantic	15	13
South Atlantic	20	21
East South Central	6	6
West South Central	10	12
East North Central	18	17
West North Central	6	6
Mountain	5	5
Pacific	16	15
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 80.1 million vacation trips,
175.5 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6H: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Fourth Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large MSA	28%	25%
Small MSA	24	25
Not an MSA	40	43
Outside U.S.	8	7
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large MSA	37%	36%
Small MSA	36	36
Not an MSA	26	28
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 80.1 million vacation trips,
175.5 million vacation person-trips.

Table 7A: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, Fourth Quarter, 1985

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	32%	34%
300-399 miles	17	17
400-599 miles	20	22
600-999 miles	13	12
1,000-1,999 miles	7	5
2,000 miles or more	8	6
Outside U.S.	4	3
Total	100%	100%
Average distance [1]	700 miles	630 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/RV	78%	84%
Airplane	15	11
Bus	2	1
Train	1	1
Other	3	2
Total	100	100

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] Round-trip straight-line distance for domestic travel only.

Base: 55.4 million weekend trips,
117.0 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7B: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, Fourth Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	0%	0%
One night	16	15
2 to 3 nights	60	61
4 to 9 nights	24	23
10 nights or more	0	0
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	2.7 nights	2.7 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	51%	54%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	39	37
Rented cabin/condo./weekend home	1	1
Owned cabin/condo./weekend home	4	3
Camper/RV/tent	4	5
Other	3	3
No nights	0	0

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding or multiple responses.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 55.4 milion weekend trips,
117.0 milion weekend person-trips.

Table 7C: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, Fourth Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	49%	53%
Other pleasure	29	28
Business/convention	16	11
Other	7	8
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	70%	73%
Not a vacation trip	30	27
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding or multiple responses.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 55.4 million weekend trips,
117.0 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7D: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, Fourth Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	36%	18%
Two	35	33
Three	14	20
Four	10	19
Five or more	4	10
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	36%	18%
Two or more adults, without children	41	42
One adult with children	5	8
Two or more adults with children	17	33
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 55.4 million weekend trips,
117.0 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7E: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trip by Family Income and Age, Fourth Quarter, 1985

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percentof Person-tips
Less than $10,000	5%	5%
$10,000-$19,999	15	15
$20,000-$29,999	23	25
$30,000 or more	40	38
Not reported	16	16
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	19%
18-24 years	11
25-34 years	24
35-44 years	20
45-54 years	7
55-64 years	11
65 years or older	7
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 55.4 million weekend trips,
117.0 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7F: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, Fourth Quarter, 1985

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	2%
Mid-Atlantic	9	12
South Atlantic	16	15
East South Central	8	8
West South Central	13	13
East North Central	16	15
West North Central	4	4
Mountain	9	11
Pacific	18	16
Outside U.S.	4	3
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 55.4 million weekend trips,
117.0 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7G: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, Fourth Quarter, 1985

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	5%
Mid-Atlantic	12	12
South Atlantic	20	20
East South Central	5	5
West South Central	13	12
East North Central	17	17
West North Central	6	6
Mountain	5	6
Pacific	18	17
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 55.4 million weekend trips,
117.0 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7H: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Area of Destination and Residence, Fourth Quarter, 1985

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Destination Area		
Large MSA	29%	28%
Small MSA	22	23
Not an MSA	45	46
Outside U.S.	4	3
Total	100%	100%
Area of Residence		
Large MSA	35%	33%
Small MSA	39	38
Not an MSA	26	29
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 55.4 million weekend trips,
117.0 million weekend person-trips.

Table 8A: Monhly Average Number of U.S. Adults taking Trips by Major Trip Characteristics, First Through Fourth Quarters, 1985

	U.S. Adults (millions)				
Trip Characteristics	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Year-to-Date
Total Population	173.5	174.0	174.5	174.9	174.2
Took one or more trips	24.3	44.9	54.5	41.8	41.4
Purpose of trip					
Visit friends/relatives	9.8	15.7	16.7	18.6	15.2
Other pleasure	7.2	16.2	19.0	11.4	13.5
Business/convention	6.4	7.2	10.9	10.6	8.8
Mode of transport					
Auto/truck/RV	15.5	31.5	36.8	29.3	28.3
Air	7.8	8.9	10.4	9.2	9.1
Vacation trip	15.0	27.3	30.3	25.2	24.5
Weekend trip	8.7	18.1	19.7	18.2	16.2

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 8B: Number of Trips and Person-trips by Major Trip Characteristics, First Through Fourth Quarters, 1985.

	Trips (millions)					Person-trips (millions)				
	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Year-to-Date	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3nd Quarter	4th Quarter	Year-to-Date
Trip Characteristics										
All trips	95.2	147.5	175.5	140.2	558.4	172.1	285.0	358.2	262.3	1,077.6
Purpose of trip										
Visit friends/ relatives	39.5	51.7	58.5	57.1	206.8	76.5	108.3	122.5	123.5	430.8
Other pleasure	22.2	53.0	67.5	34.9	177.6	45.2	104.8	156.2	69.8	376.0
Business/convention	23.9	29.3	38.3	41.8	133.3	31.5	47.0	52.6	54.1	185.2
Mode of transport										
Auto/truck/RV	58.6	103.0	124.4	90.1	376.1	117.9	216.0	276.8	187.0	797.7
Air	27.0	33.1	39.7	40.7	140.5	39.3	52.0	63.0	63.0	217.3
Vacation trip	53.4	93.0	113.3	80.1	339.8	107.4	194.1	251.7	175.5	728.7
Weekend trip	35.5	60.6	72.5	55.4	224.0	72.2	125.7	155.2	117.0	470.1

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

APPENDIX B
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Air Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "airplane."

Area of Residence. See "Geographic Residence/Destination."

Auto/Truck/RV Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "auto or truck without camping equipment," "auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment," or "self-contained recreational vehicle (live-in camper)."

Business/Convention Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "business" or "convention, seminar, meeting."

Destination. The place given by the respondent as the destination of the trip in answer to the question, "Thinking of this trip what is the name of the destination or farthest place you reached on that trip?

Destination Region. See "Census Region."

Distance. See "Trip Distance."

Domestic Travel. In this report, this term refers to all travel within the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii.

Duration. See "Trip Duration."

East North Central. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

East South Central. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

Family. A "family" includes the household head and all relatives who are currently members of the household.

Family Income. The total combined income of the respondent's family.

Geographic Residence/Destination. Information on the geographic area of residence of the respondent and the trip destination is classified according to the following three categories: (1) In a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) of one million population or more (Large MSA), (2) In a MSA of less than one million population (Small MSA), and (3) Not in an MSA.

The metropolitan population reflects those areas classified as

MSA's by the Bureau of the Census. The classification of an MSA by population size is based on 1980 population estimates derived from the Bureau of Census.

Household. A "household" comprises all persons who occupy a "housing unit," that is, a house, an apartment, or other group of rooms, or a room that constitutes separate living quarters.

Lodging. Information was gathered on seven lodging categories: (1) homes of friends and relatives, (2) hotels, motels, motor hotels and tourist courts, (3) rented cabins, condominiums and vacation homes, (4) owned cabins, condominiums and vacation homes, (5) campers, trailers, recreational vehicles, and tents, (6) enrounte, for example, nights spent in a common carrier, and (7) other. The "other" category published in the report includes "enroute" and "other."

MSA. See "Metropolitan Statistical Area."

Metropolitan Statistical Area. A Metropolitan Statisical Area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a large population nucleus. Each MSA consists of one or more counties meeting standards of population and metropolitan character, except New England where towns and cities rather than counties are the basic geographic units.

Mid-Atlantic. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Mode of Transport. Each trip is classified by the respondent according to the primary mode of transportation in answer to the question, "What was the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on this trip?" The survey gathers data by eight classifications: (1) Auto or truck without camping equipment, (2) auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment, (3) self-contained recreational vehicle (live-in trailer), (4) airplane, (5) bus, (6) train, (7) ship or boat, and (8) other.

In this report, the transportation means have been combined into auto/truck/RV, airplane, bus, train, and other.

Mountain. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

New England. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Origin Region. See "Census Region."

Other Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping), or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)."

Outside the U.S. The geographic area comprising all foreign destinations, excluding the contiguous U.S., Alaska, and Hawaii.

Pacific. Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington

Person-Trip. This is a person on a trip. If one person reported three different trips, his/her travel is counted as three trips and three person-trips. If three persons from a household go together on one trip, their travel is counted as one trip and three person-trips.

Person-Nights. This term indicates the number of nights spent by persons on trips. For example, if two persons took a trip that involved being away from home five nights, the travel would be counted as 10 person-nights. A trip to a place at least 100 miles away from home and return the same day is counted as a "one-day trip" and may be referred to as zero, or "no person-night trip."

Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "visit friends or relatives," "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping)" or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)." "Visit friends and relatives" trips plus "other pleasure" trips equal "pleasure" trips.

Purpose of Trip. The respondent was asked to identify for each trip reported the "main reason for this trip." Responses were classified as follows: (1) visit friends and relatives, (2) Convention, seminar, meeting, (3) business, (4) outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping), (5) entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports), (6) personal, family (medical, funeral, wedding), and (7) other.

The main purpose for the trip was ascribed to each person on the trip. If a trip was taken by the respondent and two other people traveling with him/her to visit friends and realtives, three person-trips were counted for this purpose. Similarly, if the trip had been primarily for business, three person-trips were counted for business.

In this report, travel for "convention, seminar, meeting," and "business" has been combined, and travel for "outdoor recreation," and "entertainment" and "visit friends and relatives" has been combined into a "pleasure" category.

Respondent. This is the person completing the telephone interview.

South Atlantic. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Straight-Line Miles. This is a "great circle" distance approximation using arithmentically derived coordinates (based upon longitude and latitude) and the Pythagorean Theorom. Straight-line miles are calculated by computer program and adjusted to trip distance for presentation in this report. See "Trip Distance."

Travel Party Size. The travel party for each trip is categorized into one of several groups depending upon the number of household members who went on that trip.

Travel Party Structure. The travel party for each trip is categorized depending upon the age and number of family members on that trip.

Travel Region. The travel region classification follows an industry standard advanced by the Travel Industry Association of America, and the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration, with two exceptions. In this report, Alaska and Hawaii are place with "outside the U.S." destinations and do not appear in any origin region since interviews are only conducted in the contiguous U.S. For the states comprising each region, see the individual region listing in this glossary.

Trip. A trip is defined as each time a person goes to a place at least 100 miles away from home and returns. The following types of trips were specifically excluded: (1) travel as part of an operation crew on a train, airplane, truck, bus or ship, (2) commuting to a place of work, and (3) student trips to or from school.

In this survey, respondents are asked to report all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, taken during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. This is done in an effort to minimize failure to report trips of 100 miles or more due to respondents error in recall.

Trip Distance. Trip distance is reported in terms of round-trip miles in this report. Round-trip miles are twice the calculated one-way, straight-line miles from origin to destination. These are calculated for domestic trips only. See "Straight-line Miles."

Trip Duration. This is the number of nights spent away from home on one trip. This includes nights spent at the destination and enroute. It is possible for a trip not to involve an overnight away from home if the traveler took a trip of 100 miles or more and returned home the same day.

Vacation Trip. Vacation was considered to be an occasion when trips are taken, but was not listed as a purpose or reason for travel. The respondent was asked for each trip reported, "Was this a vacation trip?"

Visit Friends/Relatives Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was to "visit friends and/or relatives."

Weekend Trip. Each trip was classified as to whether it was a weekend trip by asking the respondents, "Was this a weekend or long weekend trip?" for each trip reported.

West North Central. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

West South Central. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

APPENDIX C
NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The National Travel Survey is based upon data collected each month by telephone interview from a national probability sample of 1,500 adults (age 18+) representing the total adult, civilian, non-institutional population of the contiguous United States.

For this study, RL Associates of Princeton, New Jersey, uses its National Telephone Probability Sample. The sample design is a two-stage, internally replicated, national probability sample. A new sample is drawn each month for use in the survey.

To construct the sample, the entire country is divided into eighteen strata consisting respectively of Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) and non-MSA areas in each of the nine U.S. Bureau of the Census regions (see Appendix C: Glossary of Terms). The nine MSA areas correspond to U.S. Bureau of the Census definitions.

For each Census region, the MSA's are arrayed in order from largest population to the smallest. A separate systematic random sample is then taken for each of the regions. The sampling units are counties and then minor civil divisions within counties.

All the counties or independent cities in a travel region not included in one of the MSA areas are arrayed as follows: the states in each region are arrayed from north to south and east to west. Within each state, the counties are listed alphabetically. Separate systematic random samples within each travel region are then utilized to select first counties and then minor civil division (i.e., towns, townships, census divisions, etc.)

A total of 350 sampling units are chosen overall. This actually consists of seven separate matched samples, each consisting of 50 sampling units. Each of these seven matched samples or internal replicates allows one to obtain data-based estimates of sampling error utilizing the well-known procedures developed by Professor John Tukey.

For each of the 350 minor civil divisions (MCD's) selected, the actual sampling point is defined as the largest telephone book containing the MCD. Since each minor civil division in the United States has a chance of selection proportional to its population, and since each MCD is associated with one and only one telephone book, each telephone book has a probability of selection proportional to the number of people living in the MCD it covers.

An equal number of telephone numbers are selected from each telephone book in such a way that every number listed in the book has an equal chance of being selected. These numbers form a base for the sample, but since they are all listed numbers, they are not used for actual calling. Rather, a random digit is systematically added to the listed numbers selected so as to give a random sample of both listed and nonlisted numbers. This takes advantage of the fact that unlisted numbers are randomly distributed over all telephone numbers.

The procedure gives every telephone household a known (and approximately equal) chance of selection into the sample. To extend the sampling procedure to individuals, a systematic random respondent selection procedure is required. In this sample, potentially heavier travelers within samples are over-sampled. In projecting results, an unequal probability of selection of individuals is corrected by weighting all respondents where the weight given each individual is inversely proportionaly to the probability of selection of the individual. Such weighting is used to correct for the limitation of one respondent per household in order to give a more accurate count of all trips taken and to correct for unequal probabilities of selection within the household. Weighting is also done when necessary by demographic factors to compensate for any random variation in response.

A national probability sample of at least 1,500 U.S. adults (age 18+) is contacted by telephone each month. Each respondent is asked about all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, he or she took during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. Demographic information is also collected from all 1,500 respondents.

In addition, all travelers are asked to answer questions concerning vacation travel intentions. These questions are also asked of a random sample of the non-travelers sufficient to bring the total number of respondents answering these questions up to a minimum of 1,000.

APPENDIX D
SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS
FOURTH QUARTER, 1985

Number of telephone numbers selected	22,500
Number of interviews completed	4,713
Number of respondents reporting one or more qualifying trips	1,170
Total number of qualifying trips	1,673

APPENDIX E
SAMPLING ERROR, FOURTH QUARTER 1985

There are a variey of statistical reasons why theoretical estimates can give only a rough indication of sampling error for key projections of this survey (e.g., trips). These include weighting, clustering, and response rates. For these reasons, the sample was designed to utilize the method of internal replication to obtain a more accurate measure of actual sampling error. In this method, the total sample is constructed or built up from a series of matched samples of small size. Each of these smaller samples is itself a national probability sample drawn as described in Appendix A. Each sample can thus be viewed as a sample of the universe of all households in the United States. The variation between samples can be used to give an indication of the sampling error.

For this study, a total of seven matched samples was utilized. Each of these consisted of fifty primary sampling units. Each of these samples was drawn so as to give the proper proportion of respondents in each travel region and in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. The tables below indicates the confidence intervals at the 95% confidence level based on this internal replication approach. The basic estimates of sampling error were supplied by Dr. Michael Rappeport of RL Associates, Princeton, New Jersey, and suggest the confidence intervals for the trip estimates contained in this report.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
DESTINATION REGION		
New England	3%	±1%*
Mid-Atlantic	9	±1*
South Atlantic	22	±2
East South Central	6	±1*
West South Central	11	±1*
East North Central	11	±1*
West North Central	7	±1*
Mountain	8	±1*
Pacific	15	±3
Outside U.S.	7	±1*

---

*Due to the small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with care.

**Due to the very small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is very high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with extreme care.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS -(Continued)	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
TRIP DISTANCE		
200-299 miles	24%	±3%
300-399 miles	14	±2*
400-499 miles	10	±1*
500-599 miles	4	±1**
600-999 miles	16	±1
1,000-1,999 miles	13	±1*
2,000 miles or more	13	±1*
Outside U.S.	7	±2*
TRIP DURATION		
No nights	12%	±2%*
One night	12	±2*
2-3 nights	36	±1
4-9 nights	28	±1
10 nights or more	12	±1*
FAMILY INCOME		
Less than $10,000	7%	±1*
$10,000-$19,000	13	±2*
$20,000-$29,999	18	±2
$30,000 or more	42	±2
Refused	20	±3
TYPE OF LODGING		
Home of friends/relatives	41%	±2%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	43	±2
Rented cabin/condo/vacation home	1	±1**
Owned cabin/condo/vacation home	3	±1**
Camper/RV/tent	2	±1**
No nights	12	±2*

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS -(Continued)	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
ORIGIN REGION		
New England	4%	±1%**
Mid-Atlantic	12	±2*
South Atlantic	21	±1
East South Central	5	±1*
West South Central	12	±2*
East North Central	15	±2
West North Central	8	±1*
Mountain	6	±1*
Pacific	17	±3
PURPOSE OF TRIP		
Visit friends/relatives	41%	±2%
Other pleasure	25	±3
Business/convention	30	±2
MODE OF TRANSPORTATION		
Auto/truck/RV	64%	±1%
Air	29	±2
VACATION TRIP		
Vacation	57%	±2%
Not a vacation	43	±2
WEEKEND TRIP		
Weekend	40%	±1%
Not over a weekend	60	±1

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1986
NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY
FIRST QUARTER REPORT

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The US Travel Data Center is the national, non-profit center for travel and tourism research. Since its establishment in 1973, the Data Center has devoted itself to advancing the common interests of the travel industry and the public it serves by encouraging, sponsoring and conducting statistical, economic, and scientific research concerning travel, the travel industry and travel-related industries. In pursuit of this objective, the Data Center gathers, analyzes, publishes and disseminates the results of such research, and cooperates with all government agencies, private industry and academic institutions with similar purposes and objectives.

The US Travel Data Center is an affiliate of the Travel Industry Association of America (TIA), the national, non-profit association representing all components of the U.S. travel industry, the third largest retail industry in the United States.

Robert E. Gall, Chairman

Dr. Douglas C. Frechtling, Director

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- A number of positive economic conditions combined with favorable levels of consumer confidence to produce an environment conducive to travel in the first quarter of 1986.
- As a result, travel grew at a healthy rate over the same three month period of 1985. Americans took 105 million trips during the months of January, February, and March. Smaller average travel parties resulted in a smaller but still healthy gain over the first quarter of 1985.
- Both business/convention and pleasure travel experienced nearly equal growth. Visiting friends and relatives accounted for about the same share of pleasure travel as in 1985.
- Travel by auto/truck/RV grew 11 percent this quarter, about the same as for air travel. Day trips, as well as long duration trips, grew in popularity for both modes.
- Weekend travel was particularly strong, increasing 16 percent over 1985's first quarter. At least some of this growth may be attributed to the occurrence of Easter weekend in this quarter instead of in the second quarter as in 1985.
- Of all the catagories of travel examined in this report, vacation person-trips grew the least. A total of 109 million vacation person-trips were recorded this quarter - only one percent more than in 1985.
- The homes of friends and relatives were the favored accommodations for the first quarter. Forty-four percent used this type. Hotels and motels appeared to gain little from the increased volume of travel in the first quarter of 1986.
- First quarter 1986 travelers averaged similar durations as last year, 5.2 nights.
- The South Atlantic census region attracted the largest number of travelers during the first quarter of 1986, 21 percent. The East North Central census region, however, experienced the greatest growth over 1985.
- The South Atlantic census region was also the greatest producer of travelers, generating 21 percent of total person-trips during the first quarter.

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INTRODUCTION

In March 1979, the U.S. Travel Data Center began conducting a monthly National Travel Survey. Since that time, quarterly and annual summaries of results have been published regularly to provide Data Center members and other interested marketers and researchers with timely, consistent and relevant data on major trends in U.S. travel activity.

Travel activity in recent years has faced numerous challenges. Petroleum shortages, inflation, changing regulatory policies, economic decline and recovery, and shifting consumer buying habits all influence the volume and patterns of U.S. travel activity. This and other reports from the Data Center's National Travel Survey contribute to a better understanding of changing travel markets.

This report summarizes U.S. travel volume and characteristics during the first quarter of 1986.

GUIDE TO USING THIS REPORT

The first section of this report reviews factors related to U.S. travel activity in the past, specifically economic conditions and weather patterns.

Next is an analysis of major travel patterns and trends occurring during the first quarter of 1986 compared to the same period of 1985. Separate discussions of a number of important U.S. travel markets are included. Throughout this analysis, lettered tables show average trip characteristics in several different categories.

Summary tables of the complete results of the first quarter, 1986 National Travel Survey arranged by type of trip comprise Appendix A. These tables show the base number of trips and person-trips for each category and the percent distributions of these trips and person-trips by a number of trip and traveler characteristics. References appearing in parentheses are made in the analysis to these summary tables.

Following earlier National Travel Surveys, travel is measured by trips and person-trips. A "trip" is defined as travel to a place 100 miles or more away from home and return, whether or not an overnight stay is involved. Every time a respondent travels, either alone or with other members of the household, a trip is recorded. A "person-trip" is counted every time one person takes a trip. If the respondent travels with two other members of the household, one trip and three person-trips are counted. More detailed definitions of these and other terms used in this report are found in Appendix B: Glossary of Terms. Also located in the appendices are the following: Appendix C which provides a description of the methodology used to conduct the survey, Appendix D which shows a summary of the sample characteristics for the first quarter of 1986, and Appendix E which discusses sampling error.

This is the first report is a series of reports based on the 1986 National Travel Survey. Quarterly and annual reports summarizing data from the 1979 through 1985 National Travel Surveys have also been published.

Travel industry members and other interested parties are invited to participate in the National Travel Survey program. The survey combines the low cost advantage of a syndicated study with the flexibility of custom research to provide subscribers with the best survey package the Data Center can offer.

In addition to receiving reliable monthly data on Americans' travel activity and intentions, subscribers are entitled to add several questions of their own selection at any time during the year and to use the existing data base to segment responses.

For a prospectus describing the National Travel Survey, contact Suzanne D. Cook, Assistant Director, U.S. Travel Data Center, Suite 610, 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, (202) 293-1040.

BACKGROUND FACTORS FOR TRAVEL DURING FIRST QUARTER, 1986

Economic Developments

During the first quarter of 1986, the economy compared favorably with that of a year earlier. A number of positive economic conditions combined to produce an environment conducive to travel. Table A below provides a comparison of the major economic developments between the first quarters of 1985 and 1986.

Table A: Overall U.S. Economic Developments, First Quarter, 1986 and 1985 (Percent change from previous year)

	1986	1985
Dollar GNP	6.2%	6.8%
Real GNP	3.8	3.1
Personal income	5.5	7.2
Personal consumption expenditure(real)	3.5	3.5
Corporate profits after tax	7.3	-13.9
Consumer price index	3.1	3.6
Travel price index	3.4	3.6
Payroll employment	2.9	3.8

Dollar GNP rose six percent over the first quarter of 1985, down from a seven percent gain logged that year. However, real GNP actually grew faster than during the previous year and climbed almost four percent.

While GNP in both dollar and real terms grew at a steady rate, the rate of inflation slowed as indicated by both the Consumer Price Index and the Travel Price Index. The CPI gained just over three percent for the three month period, and actually showed declines in month-to-month comparisons during February and March due to falling petroleum and food prices. The TPI rose somewhat faster, however. In particular, intercity bus fares, entertainment, lodging while away from home, and air fares increased substantially more than other consumer items. Gas prices were the only component of the TPI to decline. During the first quarter, they dropped nearly four percent.

Personal income improved less than in 1985, yet the six percent rise was encouraging. The increase in personal income, combined with very moderate inflation, was sufficient to promote real personal consumption expenditures growth of four percent - equal to that of 1985. Retail sales, minus gasoline which had fallen in price, rose by a firm five percent. Consumer spending in the first quarter, as in recent quarters, proved to be an integral component of economic growth.

Such spending and lower energy costs contributed to the substantial gain in corporate profits after tax. Unfortunately, the benefits that were expected from measures taken to devaluate the U.S. dollar against foreign currencies were not realized in this quarter. Exports of U.S. goods showed no increase while the value of imported goods surged again - leaving the huge trade-deficit to overshadow bright spots in the economy.

Manufacturing firms, faced with the tough foreign competition, marginally decreased their work forces during the first quarter. However, overall payroll employment increased over last year by three percent, or over 2.9 million jobs, due to growth in the services sector.

A decline in the Consumer Confidence Index from year earlier levels reflected the economic conditions of the first quarter. Although still indicating general optimism in the economy, this optimism showed some signs of fadding. Ironically, as Americans' overall expectations that conditions would improve in the near future were lowered, their plans to buy homes and major appliances increased. Spurred by lower interest rates, the Buying Plans Index gained several points over the first quarter of 1985.[1]

Travel sales faced competition from major appliances, homes, and to a lesser degree automobiles as interest rates declined and personal income advanced. Nevertheless, the pent up desire for travel combined with strong inducements - cheaper gasoline and three holiday weekends - stimulated considerable growth in person-trips during the first quarter.

Weather Conditions. January's weather was warmer and drier than usual. The lack of winter storms during the month were conducive to travel. February's travelers were exposed to greater than normal percipitation. Extremely heavy rains in the Northwest and California caused flooding and mud slides. This dampness was tempered somewhat by warmer than usual temperatures during the month. Dry warm weather followed in March. These dry conditions resulted in serious forest fire damage in West Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and North Carolina. Overall, weather conditions during the quarter did not hamper travel's improvement in each of the three months.

Calendar. New Year's Day fell on a Wednesday. 1986 was the first year during which Martin Luther King, Jr.'s Birthday was celebrated as a national holiday - Monday, January 20. President's Day on February 17 gave Americans their second three-day weekend in 1986. Unlike 1985, Easter Sunday fell in the first quarter this year - March 30. The first quarter 1986 held 13 full weekends including two 3-day weekends plus a holiday weekend. The prior year also held 13 weekends, but only one was three days long.

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[1] Consumer Attitudes and Buying Plans, The Conference Board, January - March, 1986.

OVERVIEW OF FIRST QUARTER 1986 TRAVEL ACTIVITY

The National Travel Survey reported that an average of 15 percent of all American adults, or 26.0 million residents (age 18+), traveled away from home during each month of the first quarter. This represents seven percent more adult travelers than during the first quarter of 1985.

These American adults took a total of 105 million trips, up ten percent over the previous year. Because of smaller average travel parties, a seven percent increase in person-trips was realized. The number of person-trips taken during the first quarter rose from 172 million in 1985 to 183 million (Table 1B).

In addition to smaller travel parties, first quarter 1986 travel was characterized by slightly shorter round-trip distances as shown in the table below. The average duration of the trip changed little (Tables 1C, 1D, and 1F).

Table B: Characteristics of the Average Person-trip, First Quarter, 1986 and 1985

	1986	1985
Persons per trip	1.75	1.80
Miles/person trip*	970	990
Nights/person-trip	5.2	5.1

*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

The National Travel Survey showed that the overall gain in travel for the quarter was rather evenly distributed between pleasure and business/convention travel. Travel for "other" purposes, such as personal, medical, funerals, weddings, and miscellaneous reasons, declined considerably from the prior year. Travel for business/conventions, visiting friends and relatives, and sightseeing, outdoor recreation, and entertainment exceeded 1985's levels by 11 percent (Table 1B).

Vacation travel, however, showed an improvement of only one percent. The percentage of person-trips that were classified by respondents as vacation trips dropped three percentage points from the first quarter of 1985 to 59 percent. More substantial growth came in weekend travel, up 16 percent over the first quarter of 1985. Much of the impressive increase in the number of weekend person-trips can be attributed to the occurrence of the Easter weekend at the end of the quarter. Weekend person-trips accounted for 46 percent of total person-trips, and seven percent of the adult population took at least one such trip during each month of the quarter (Table 1E).

The proportion of travelers using personal motor vehicles to get to their destinations increased from 1985. Expanding from a 69 percent share of all person-trips, use of automobiles, trucks, and RV's climbed to 71 percent during the first quarter of 1986. One-in-four travelers used air transportation to get to their destinations, similar to the share of a year earlier (Table 1C).

The percentage of travelers who made day trips doubled since the first quarter of 1985 (12 percent vs. six percent), reflecting the rebound in weekend travel. Long duration travel, however, also became more popular resulting in the overall increase in the average trip duration. The growth in nights away from home, though, was centered in the non-commercial sector. Hotels and motels appeared to gain little from the increased volume of travel in the first quarter of 1986. Forty-four percent of the quarter's travelers spent at least one night in the homes of people they knew, while 35 percent used commercial accommodations (Table 1D).

The average travel party was smaller than in 1985. Examining the composition of these travel parties indicates that a smaller proportion of travel involved children this quarter (28 percent vs. 32 percent). Lone travelers maintained nearly the same proportion of all travelers as before (30 percent), while a greater share of travelers were accompanied by one household companion (Table 1F).

Travelers belonging to household with incomes of less than $30,000 accounted for a significantly greater share of the travel market than in 1985. Forty-six percent of the first quarter 1986's travelers had household incomes of this level, while 42 percent had higher incomes (Table 1G).

The East North Central census region enjoyed the greatest increase in visiting travelers, and garnered a 14 percent share during the first quarter of 1986. However, the South Atlantic Census region remained the favorite destination and hosted 21 percent of all travelers (Table 1H).

The South Atlantic census region was also the leading producer of person-trips during the first quarter with 21 percent. The East North Central and West South Central census regions followed with 15 percent each (Table 1I).

The largest share (40 percent) of all travelers originated in ADIs (Areas of Dominant Influence) with populations of between 250,000 to one million. Large ADIs (over 1 million) supplied the next highest share with 32 percent (Table 1J).

By areas of destination, travelers preferred to visit large city areas. Thirty-seven percent of the first quarter person-trips were destined to A Counties (those counties which comprise the 25 largest Metropolitan Statistical Areas). Twenty-eight percent actually visited these cities. B Counties hosted the second largest share of travelers. Those counties with populations over 150,000 or comprising cities with populations over 150,000 hosted 31 percent of all visitors. C and D Counties (those with populations of less than 150,000) attracted about one-fourth of all travelers (26 percent) (Table 1J).

Mode of Transportation

Personal motor vehicles carried 71 percent of all American travelers in the first quarter of 1986. This is a two point increase over 1985. In all, 71 million trips and 131 million person-trips primarily used this mode of transportation to cover most of the trip-distance. The number of auto trips increased dramatically this quarter. Smaller auto/truck/RV travel parties, however, limited the increase in person-trips to 11 percent (Tables 1B and 1C).

Airlines are the second most favored means of travel for U.S. residents, and during the first quarter there was an increase in the number using this mode. Travel by air comprised 24 percent of all 1986 first quarter person-trips, compared to 23 percent one year before. During January, February, and March, Americans took 28 million trips and 44 million person-trips by air, up 4 percent and 11 percent over 1985, respectively (Tables 1B and 1C).

The major differences between the characteristics of auto/truck/RV trips and air trips are evident in Table C below. Auto/truck/RV travel parties are significantly larger than air travel parties. However, both the distance traveled and trip duration are substantially longer for travel by air (Tables 2A, 2B, 3A, and 3B).

Table C: Characteristics of the Average Auto/Truck/RV and Air Person-trip, First Quarter, 1986 and 1985

	Auto/Truck/RV		Air	
	1986	1985	1986	1985
Persons per trip	1.84	2.01	1.55	1.46
Miles/person-trip*	700	700	1,880	1,930
Nights/person-trip	4.6	4.3	7.0	7.3

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*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

The chart indicates that the difference in average travel party size between auto/truck/RV and air narrowed since the first quarter of 1985. The National Travel Survey revealed that 1986 auto/truck/RV travel parties included fewer persons, while air travel parties consisted of more persons than in the first quarter of 1985. The average durations of air and auto trips also became closer. While auto/truck/RV person-trips increased in nights away to 4.6, air travel declined somewhat to average 7.0 nights away from home. Air mileage declined by only 50 round-trip miles, while auto/truck/RV travel registered no change in round-trip mileage (Tables 2A, 2B, 3A, and 3B).

The purpose of the trip is strongly related to the type of transportation used for the trip. During the first quarter of 1986, 29 percent of those traveling by air were on business compared to only 15 percent of those traveling by auto/truck/RV. Auto travel was more likely to be taken to visit friends and relatives than was air - 50 percent and 34 percent, respectively. On the other hand, auto and air travelers were similarly inclined to partake in "other pleasure" activities - such as sightseeing, entertainment, and outdoor recreation this quarter (Tables 2C and 3C).

Despite a 17 point climb from a year ago, the percentage of air person-trips that occurred over a weekend was still significantly less that auto/truck/RV person-trips. Forty-nine percent of all auto/truck/RV travel occurred over weekends, compared to 37 percent of the travel by air (Tables 2C and 3C).

Air travelers were more likely to stay in a hotel/motel than were auto travelers. Forty-three percent of the air travelers stayed in these accommodations compared to 32 percent of the auto/truck/RV travelers. Overall, auto travelers preferred to stay with friends and relatives (47 percent), while these accommodations housed 37 percent of the air travelers. Accommodations in rented or owned cabins, condos, or vacation homes accounted for twice the share of air person-trips (10 percent) as auto/truck/RV person-trips (5 percent) (Tables 2B and 3B).

Preferred travel destinations also differed depending on the mode of transportation used. The greatest share (21 percent) of auto/truck/RV travelers visited the South Atlantic census region, while the greatest share (26 percent) of air travelers were destined to the Pacific census region. By area, the majority of air travelers chose large city areas most often (58 percent). Almost half (49 percent) of the air travelers visited the city itself. In contrast, B Counties were most popular with auto/truck/RV travelers. While 30 percent visited A Counties, they were outnumbered by those who elected to go to B Counties (37 percent). Auto travelers were twice as likely as air travelers to visit the more rural areas of the country. Fourteen percent of the auto and seven percent of the air travelers were destined to D Counties (those counties with populations of less than 35,000) (Tables 2G, 2H, 3G and 3H).

Both air and auto travelers were most often generated in the South Atlantic census region (20 percent and 22 percent, respectively). Some regions showed a greater propensity to produce either air or auto travelers. The East South Central region contributed six percent of all auto person-trips but only one percent of the air person-trips. Auto/truck/RV person-trips were most likely to originate in medium-sized ADIs with populations of 250,000 to 1 million, while air person-trips most frequently started in large ADIs with over 1 million in population. Large and small ADIs contributed nearly equal shares of auto/truck/RV travelers (28 percent and 29 percent, respectively). However, the share of air travelers an ADI produced was more related to its size. Medium-sized ADIs accounted for one-third, while small ADIs generated one-fifth of these travelers (Tables 2G, 2H, 3G, and 3H).

Purpose of Trip

The National Travel Survey collects data on trips taken for a variety of purposes. For this analysis, pleasure travel, defined as trips taken to visit friends and relatives, for outdoor recreation, sightseeing, and entertainment, is contrasted with business/convention travel. Table D below provides a background for this analysis.

Table D: Characteristics of the Average Pleasure and Business/Convention Person-trip, First Quarter, 1986 and 1985

	Pleasure		Business/Convention	
	1986	1985	1986	1985
Persons per trip	1.89	1.97	1.26	1.32
Miles/person-trip*	1,000	950	1,010	1,200
Nights/person-trip	5.6	5.5	3.9	3.8

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*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

Pleasure travel and business/convention travel understandably differ in many ways. Business/convention travel parties are substantially smaller than pleasure travel parties. It is evident from above that first quarter 1986 pleasure travel also involved significantly longer durations than business/convention travel (Tables 4A, 4B, 5A, and 5B).

Of all first quarter 1986 travel, 74 percent was taken primarily for pleasure purposes and 19 percent for business/convention reasons. Business and conventions were the primary motivators behind 28 million trips and 35 million person-trips this quarter. A total of 71 million trips, representing 135 million person-trips, were taken for pleasure. Almost two-out-of-three pleasure person-trips were taken to visit friends and relatives - similar to the first quarter of 1985's findings. The remaining pleasure travel focused on sightseeing, outdoor recreation, and entertainment (Tables 4C and 5C).

Both pleasure travel and business/convention travel posted dramatic gains during the first quarter of 1986 compared to the previous year. Travel for these purposes grew 11 percent each. The National Travel Survey indicated, however, that "other" travel, which includes travel for personal reasons, such as weddings, funerals, and medical purposes, as well as miscellaneous travel, declined substantially in share this quarter (Tables 1B and 1E).

The larger travel parties of pleasure travelers are related to their greater incidence of taking children along. Thirty-two percent of all pleasure person-trips included children, while not surprisingly, only ten percent of business/convention person-trips did. However, pleasure travel parties shrank in size somewhat due to a smaller percentage including children (Tables 4D and 5D).

As might have been expected, business/convention travelers were more likely to be traveling alone than pleasure travelers. In fact, the majority of business travel (63 percent) during the first quarter of 1986 involved only one person. Less than one-fourth of the pleasure travel had this characteristic (Tables 4D and 5D).

Business/convention travelers were less likely this quarter than in 1985 to combine vacation trips with necessary business/convention travel. Twelve percent of all business/convention person-trips were also considered, at least in part, to be vacations. During the first quarter of 1985, this was true for fifteen percent. Predictably, the bulk of pleasure travel (76 percent) was classified by respondents to be vacation travel as well (Tables 4C and 5C).

Although auto/truck/RV transportation remained significantly more popular among pleasure travelers than business/convention travelers (73 percent vs. 58 percent), the gap narrowed somewhat from the prior year. In 1985, 77 percent of pleasure travelers and only 51 percent of the business/convention travelers used this mode. Despite a shrinking percentage of business/convention person-trips that involved air transportation, business travelers still utilized air nearly twice as often as pleasure travelers - 40 percent and 21 percent, respectively (Table 4A and 5A).

The shorter durations of business/convention travel are associated with stays in hotels and motels, while the longer durations of pleasure travel are influenced by the use of non-commercial lodging. The majority of business/convention travelers for the quarter showed a preferrence for hotels and motels - 61 percent. Pleasure travelers on the other hand preferred to spend nights with friends and relatives. Fifty-three percent of the pleasure person-trips involved use of these accommodations compared to only 17 percent of all business/convention travelers. Both business/convention and pleasure travelers were more likely to have taken a day trip this quarter than during the first quarter of 1985 (Tables 4B and 5B).

The South Atlantic census region was edged out as the most active destination for business/convention travelers this year by the West South Central census region which garnered 17 percent. The South Atlantic census region remained the favored destination among pleasure travelers, however, hosting 20 percent of these visitors. The East North Central region showed the most improvement in attracting pleasure travelers (Tables 4F and 5F).

Twenty percent of all business/convention travelers and 21 percent of those traveling for pleasure originated in the South Atlantic census region, making it the most prolific producer of travel for the first quarter of 1986. Large shares of business travelers were also generated by the West South Central and the Pacific census regions (Tables 4G and 5G)

As might have been expected, business/convention travel was more often destined to large city areas than was pleasure travel (52 percent and 38 percent, respectively). On the other hand, B Counties were more often chosen by pleasure travelers than business/travelers (33 percent and 19 percent, respectively). Business and pleasure person-trips were almost equally likely to be destined to C and D Counties. Interestingly, though business/convention travelers' destinations were skewed toward more populated areas, they originated from large, medium, and small ADIs in similar proportions. Pleasure travelers most often were produced in medium-sized ADIs (41 percent) (Tables 4H and 5H).

Vacation Travel

During the first quarter, 56 million vacation trips and 109 million vacation person-trips were logged. Vacation travel for January, February, and March rose by one percent above last year's level (Table 1B).

As indicated in the table below, vacation travel was longer in distance and duration, but involved smaller travel parties than during the same period last year (Tables 6A and 6B).

Table E: Characteristics of the Average Vacation Person-trip, First Quarter, 1986 and 1985

	1986	1985
Persons per trip	1.95	2.01
Miles/person-trip*	1,110	950
Nights/person-trip	6.6	6.3

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*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only

Like pleasure travel, vacation travel usually consists of larger travel parties than other types of travel. The decrease in travel party size this quarter appeared to be due to a shift away from larger travel parties toward two-person parties. Also, a slight decrease in the share of vacation person-trips that included children was observed (Table 6D).

Vacation travelers in the first quarter of 1986 used transportation choices in much the same proportions as in 1985. The favored mode was by auto/truck/RV. Seventy-three percent of vacation person-trips involved the use of a personal motor vehicle, while 22 percent used air (Table 6A).

There is considerable overlap between pleasure and vacation travel as discussed previously. Eighty-nine percent of the vacation travelers reported pleasure as the purpose of the trip. Those who said that their trip was a vacation were more likely to be traveling to visit friends and relatives (53 percent) than for "other pleasure" (36 percent) (Table 6C).

Reflecting the reason for a vacation trip, over half of the vacationers stayed with friends and relatives; one third spent a night in a hotel or motel; eleven percent stayed in some other form of accommodation; and seven percent did not stay overnight (Table 6B).

The most popular destination by far was the South Atlantic census region. Almost one-fourth of all the vacation travel during the first quarter of 1986 was destined there. Coinciding with the increased visitation by pleasure travelers, the East North Central census region experienced the greatest increase of vacationers. The Pacific census region showed the largest decline. A and B counties combined hosted 69 percent of these travelers. Over one-fourth of the vacationers during the first quarter were destined to the top 25 MSA's themselves. A similar share of vacationers (24 percent) visited the least populated C and D counties (Tables 6G and 6H).

The East North Central census region produced 16 percent of all the vacationers and was topped only by the South Atlantic census region which generated a 22 percent share. Most vacationers were the residents of ADIs with population of between 250,000 and 1 million (40 percent) (Table 6H).

Weekend Travel

Weekend trips gained in popularity over last year. Americans took 47 million weekend trips this quarter. Sixteen percent more weekend person-trips were taken in 1986 than in the first quarter of 1985, totaling 84 million.

As indicated by Table F, weekend travel characteristics differed somewhat from 1985 in terms of travel party size and round-trip distance. The average distance per person-trip dropped by 20 miles from the same period a year ago as travel party size also decreased from 1985 (Tables 7A and 7B).

Table F: Characteristics of the Average Weekend Person-trip, First Quarter, 1986 and 1985

	1986	1985
Person per trip	1.80	1.94
Miles/person-trip*	700	720
Nights/person-trip	2.6	2.5

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*Round-trip distance for domestic travel only.

The increased popularity of air transportation was again evident in weekend travel. Nineteen percent of the weekend travelers flew to their destination, representing a gain of 8 percentage points over last year. Autos, trucks, and RV's transported 76 percent of all weekend travelers (Table 7A).

Associated with the increased use of air transportation, significantly more weekend travel was for business/convention purposes this year (11 percent). Half of all weekend travel was for the purpose of visiting friends and relatives, the traditional favorite. Sightseeing, outdoor recreation, and entertainment were the motives behind 30 percent of all weekend travel, up 5 points from a year earlier (Table 7C).

As would be expected from the increased shares of business/convention and "other pleasure" purposes comprising weekend travel, hotels and motels increased in popularity, while the importance of friends' and relatives' homes diminished (Table 7B)

Weekend travelers visited the South Atlantic and the Pacific census regions more than any other regions (17 percent each). As with pleasure and vacation travel, the East North Central census region enjoyed significantly greater ability to attract visitors and hosted 15 percent of all weekend person-trips. Large city areas were also popular with the weekend traveler. Forty percent of the weekend person-trips were destined to A Counties with the actual city claiming 31 percent (Tables 7F and 7H).

As well as hosting the majority of weekend travelers, the South Atlantic, Pacific and East North Central census regions produced most of the weekend travelers. The South Atlantic with 18 percent was the leading region, followed closely by the other two with 17 percent apiece. Medium-sized ADIs led the larger ADIs by only 2 percentage points in producing weekend travelers, 37 percent (Tables 7F and 7H).

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

TABLES OF RESULTS

Table 1A: Monthly Average Number and Percent of U.S. Adults Taking Trips, by Major Trip Characteristics, First Quarter, 1986 and 1985.

Trip Characteristics	U.S. Adults (Millions)		Percent of U.S. Adults	
	1986	1985	1986	1985
Total Population	175.3	173.5	100%	100%
Took one or more trips	26.0	24.3	15	14
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends/relatives	10.6	9.8	6	5
Other pleasure	7.5	7.2	4	4
Business/convention	7.0	6.4	4	4
Mode of transport				
Auto/truck/RV	16.8	15.5	10	9
Air	7.7	7.8	4	4
Vacation trip	14.3	15.0	8	9
Weekend trip	11.7	8.7	7	5

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1B: Number of Trips and Person-trips by Major Trip Characteristics, First Quarter, 1986 and 1985.

Trip Characteristics	Trips (Millions) 1986	Trips (Millions) 1985	Person-trips (Millions) 1986	Person-trips (Millions) 1985
All trips	104.7	95.2	183.2	172.1
Purpose of trip				
Visit friends/relatives	43.6	39.5	84.5	76.5
Other pleasure	27.6	22.2	50.4	45.2
Business/convention	27.8	23.9	35.0	31.5
Mode of transport				
Auto/truck/RV	71.2	58.6	130.7	117.9
Air	28.2	27.0	43.7	39.3
Vacation trip	55.7	53.4	108.5	107.4
Weekend trip	46.7	35.5	83.9	72.2

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table 1C: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance and Mode of Transport, First Quarter, 1986 and 1985

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Trip Distance	1986	1985	1986	1985
200-299 miles	24%	18%	24%	20%
300-399 miles	12	14	12	15
400-599 miles	19	15	18	15
600-999 miles	12	14	13	13
1,000-1,999 miles	15	18	15	19
2,000 miles or more	13	16	13	15
Outside U.S.	5	6	5	5
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Average distance (miles)[1]	950	1,040	970	990
Mode of Transportation				
Auto/truck/RV	68%	65%	71%	69%
Airplane	27	30	24	23
Bus	2	3	2	3
Train	1	1	1	1
Other	2	1	2	3
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] Round-trip straight-line distance for domestic travel only.

Base: First Quarter, 1986 - 104.7 million trips,
183.2 million person-trips;
First Quarter, 1985 - 95.2 million trips,
172.1 million person-trips.

Table 1D: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, First Quarter, 1986 and 1985

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Trip Duration	1986	1985	1986	1985
No nights	12%	7%	12%	6%
One night	15	16	13	15
2 to 3 nights	38	37	37	39
4 to 9 nights	24	31	25	31
10 nights or more	11	9	13	9
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Average duration (nights)	4.9	4.8	5.2	5.1
Type of Lodging				
Home of friends /relatives	43%	44%	44%	47%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	38	46	35	42
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	3	3	4
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	2	3	2
Camper/RV/tent	3	2	4	3
Other	3	3	3	3
No nights	12	7	12	6

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding or multiple responses.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: First Quarter, 1986 - 104.7 million trips,
183.2 million person-trips;
First Quarter, 1985 - 95.2 million trips,
172.1 million person-trips.

Table 1E: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, First Quarter, 1986 and 1985

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Purpose of Trip	1986	1985	1986	1985
Visit friends/relatives	42%	41%	46%	44%
Other pleasure	26	23	28	26
Business/convention	27	25	19	18
Other	5	11	7	11
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip				
Vacation trip	53%	56%	59%	62%
Not a Vacation trip	47	44	41	38
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip				
Weekend trip	45%	37%	46%	42%
Not a weekend trip	55	63	54	58
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: First Quarter, 1986 - 104.7 million trips,
183.2 million person-trips;
First Quarter, 1985 - 95.2 million trips,
172.1 million person-trip.

Table 1F: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, First Quarter, 1986 and 1985

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
	1986	1985	1986	1985
Travel Party Size				
One	53%	53%	30%	29%
Two	31	27	35	30
Three	9	11	15	18
Four	4	6	10	13
Five or more	3	4	9	11
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure				
One adult without children	53%	53%	30%	29%
Two or more adults, without children	34	30	42	38
One adult with children	3	6	6	8
Two or more adults with children	10	10	22	24
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

First Quarter, 1986 - 104.7 million trips,
183.2 million person-trips;
First Quarter, 1985 - 95.2 million trips,
172.1 million person-trips.

Table 1G: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, First Quarter, 1986 and 1985

Family Income	Percent of Trips 1986	Percent of Trips 1985	Percent of Person-trips 1986	Percent of Person-trips 1985
Less than $10,000	7%	8%	6%	6%
$10,000-$19,999	18	15	19	13
$20,000-$29,999	21	18	21	18
$30,000-$39,999	17	14	19	19
$40,000 or more	25	29	23	27
Not reported	12	16	12	17
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips 1986	Percent of Person-trips 1985
Less than 18 years[2]	13%	16%
18-24 years	13	12
25-34 years	22	23
35-44 years	17	17
45-54 years	11	13
55-64 years	13	13
65 years or older	11	6
Total	100%	100%

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: First Quarter, 1986 - 104.7 million trips,
183.2 million person-trips;
First Quarter, 1985 - 95.2 million trips,
172.1 million person-trips.

Table 1H: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, First Quarter, 1986 and 1985

Destination Region	Percent of Trips 1986	Percent of Trips 1985	Percent of Person-trips 1986	Percent of Person-trips 1985
New England	3%	5%	3%	5%
Mid-Atlantic	7	10	8	9
South Atlantic	21	23	21	23
East South Central	7	4	7	4
West South Central	13	11	13	12
East North Central	12	10	14	8
West North Central	7	5	7	9
Mountain	9	10	9	9
Pacific	16	16	14	16
Outside U.S.	5	6	5	5
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: First Quarter, 1986 - 104.7 million trips,
183.2 million person-trips;
First Quarter, 1985 - 95.2 million trips,
172.1 million person-trips.

Table 11: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, First Quarter, 1986 and 1985

	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Origin Region	1986	1985	1986	1985
New England	4%	7%	4%	6%
Mid-Atlantic	11	12	12	13
South Atlantic	21	18	21	19
East South Central	5	5	5	4
West South Central	15	12	15	12
East North Central	14	15	15	15
West North Central	9	8	10	9
Mountain	4	8	4	5
Pacific	16	17	14	17
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: First Quarter, 1986 - 104.7 million trips,
183.2 million person-trips;
First Quarter, 1985 - 95.2 million trips,
172.1 million person-trips.

Table 1J: Percent Distribution of TOTAL Trips and Person-trips by ADI of Origin and Area of Destination, First Quarter, 1986

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
ADI of Origin*		
Over 1,000,000	34%	32%
250,000 to 999,999	37	40
50,000 to 249,999	28	28
Less than 50,000	1	*
Total	100%	100%
Area of Destination*		
A County	41%	37%
Within Major City	32%	28%
B County	27	31
C County	15	15
D County	12	11
Outside U.S.	5	5
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

*As defined by Arbitron Ratings Company - see Glossary of Terms

Base: First Quarter, 1986 - 104.7 million trips,
183.2 million person-trips;

Table 2A: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, First Quarter, 1986

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	6%	6%
300-399 miles	1	1
400-599 miles	10	8
600-999 miles	9	7
1,000-1,999 miles	30	33
2,000 miles or more	32	33
Outside U.S.	12	12
Total	100%	100%
Average distance [1]	1,840 miles	1,880 miles

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] Round-trip straight-line distance for domestic travel only.

Base: 28.2 million air trips,
43.7 million air person-trips.

Table 2B: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, First Quarter, 1986

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	12%	11%
One night	3	2
2 to 3 nights	36	34
4 to 9 nights	33	33
10 nights or more	17	19
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	6.8 nights	7.0 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	38%	37%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	42	43
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	5	6
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	4	4
Camper/RV/tent	3	2
Other	5	4
No nights	12	11

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding or multiple responses.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 28.2 million air trips,
43.7 million air person-trips.

Table 2C: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, First Quarter, 1986

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	32%	34%
Other pleasure	23	28
Business/convention	35	29
Other	9	9
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	48%	55%
Not a Vacation trip	52	45
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	33%	37%
Not a weekend trip	67	63
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 28.2 million air trips,
43.7 million air person-trips.

Table 2D: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, First Quarter, 1986

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	61%	40%
Two	28	37
Three	8	15
Four	1	3
Five or more	2	5
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	61%	40%
Two or more adults, without children	36	52
One adult with children	1	1
Two or more adults with children	2	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 28.2 million air trips,
43.7 million air person-trips.

Table 2E: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, First Quarter, 1986

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	10%	10%
$10,000-$19,999	11	12
$20,000-$29,999	12	14
$30,000-$39,999	13	14
$40,000 or more	40	36
Not reported	14	14
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	4%
18-24 years	11
25-34 years	16
35-44 years	26
45-54 years	17
55-64 years	11
65 years or older	14
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 28.2 million air trips,
43.7 million air person-trips.

Table 2F: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, First Quarter, 1986

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	2%	1%
Mid-Atlantic	5	5
South Atlantic	19	20
East South Central	3	3
West South Central	10	9
East North Central	7	6
West North Central	5	5
Mountain	14	14
Pacific	24	26
Outside U.S.	12	12
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 28.2 million air trips,
43.7 million air person-trips.

Table 2G: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, First Quarter, 1986

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	5%	6%
Mid-Atlantic	11	12
South Atlantic	17	20
East South Central	1	1
West South Central	15	15
East North Central	16	15
West North Central	9	8
Mountain	7	5
Pacific	19	18
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 28.2 million air trips,
43.7 million air person-trips.

Table 2H: Percent Distribution of AIR Trips and Person-trips by ADI of Origin and Area of Destination, First Quarter, 1986

ADI of Origin*	Percent of Trips		Percent of Person-trips	
Over 1,000,000	41%		43%	
250,000 to 999,999	36		35	
50,000 to 249,999	23		22	
Less than 50,000	*		*	
Total	100%		100%	
Area of Destination*				
A County	60%		58%	
Within Major City		52%		49%
B County	12		12	
C County	10		12	
D County	5		7	
Outside U.S.	12		12	
Total	100%		100%	

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

*As defined by Arbitron Ratings Company - see Glossary of Terms

Base: 28.2 million air trips,
43.7 million air person-trips;

Table 3A: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, First Quarter, 1986

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	32%	30%
300-399 miles	17	16
400-599 miles	22	21
600-999 miles	13	15
1,000-1,999 miles	9	8
2,000 miles or more	5	7
Outside U.S.	3	4
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	640 miles	700 miles

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] Round-trip straight-line distance for domestic travel only.

Base: 71.2 million auto/truck/RV trips,
130.7 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3B: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, First Quarter, 1986

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	13%	13%
One night	19	17
2 to 3 nights	39	38
4 to 9 nights	21	22
10 nights or more	8	11
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	4.0 nights	4.6 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	45%	47%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	35	32
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	5
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	2
Camper/RV/tent	3	4
Other	3	3
No nights	13	13

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 71.2 million auto/truck/RV trips,
130.7 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3C: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, First Quarter, 1986

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	45%	50%
Other pleasure	27	27
Business/convention	22	15
Other	7	8
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	56%	61%
Not a Vacation trip	44	39
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	50%	49%
Not a weekend trip	50	51
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding or multiple responses.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 71.2 million auto/truck/RV trips,
130.7 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3D: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, First Quarter, 1986

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	49%	27%
Two	33	36
Three	9	15
Four	6	12
Five or more	4	10
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	49%	27%
Two or more adults, without children	33	39
One adult with children	5	8
Two or more adults with children	13	26
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 71.2 million auto/truck/RV trips,
130.7 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3E: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, First Quarter, 1986

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	6%	5%
$10,000-$19,999	21	22
$20,000-$29,999	24	23
$30,000-$39,999	19	20
$40,000 or more	19	20
Not reported	11	10
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	16%
18-24 years	14
25-34 years	24
35-44 years	14
45-54 years	9
55-64 years	13
65 years or older	9
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.
[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 71.2 million auto/truck/RV trips,
130.7 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3F: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, First Quarter, 1986

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	4%
Mid-Atlantic	7	8
South Atlantic	22	21
East South Central	8	9
West South Central	14	14
East North Central	14	16
West North Central	8	8
Mountain	8	7
Pacific	13	11
Outside U.S.	3	4
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 71.2 million auto/truck/RV trips,
130.7 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3G: Percent Distribution of AUTO/TRUCK/RV Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, First Quarter, 1986

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Mid-Atlantic	11	12
South Atlantic	22	22
East South Central	6	6
West South Central	16	16
East North Central	14	15
West North Central	9	10
Mountain	3	3
Pacific	16	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 71.2 million auto/truck/RV trips,
130.7 million auto/truck/RV person-trips.

Table 3H: Percent Distribution of AUTO Trips and Person-trips by ADI of Origin and Area of Destination, First Quarter, 1986

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
ADI of Origin*		
Over 1,000,000	31%	28%
250,000 to 999,999	39	41
50,000 to 249,999	29	29
Less than 50,000	1	1
Total	100%	100%
Area of Destination*		
A County	34%	30%
Within Major City	24%	21%
B County	33	37
C County	17	16
D County	14	14
Outside U.S.	3	4
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

*As defined by Arbitron Ratings Company - see Glossary of Terms

Base: 71.2 million auto/truck/RV trips,
130.7 million auto/truck/RV person-trips;

Table 4A: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, First Quarter, 1986

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	26%	25%
300-399 miles	10	11
400-599 miles	19	17
600-999 miles	12	13
1,000-1,999 miles	15	15
2,000 miles or more	12	12
Outside U.S.	6	6
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	980 miles	1,010 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/RV	57%	58%
Airplane	39	40
Bus	*	*
Train	1	1
Other	2	2
Total	100	100

*Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] Round-trip straight-line distance for domestic travel only.

Base: 27.8 million business/convention trips,
35.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4B: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, First Quarter, 1986

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	15%	13%
One night	18	18
2 to 3 nights	40	42
4 to 9 nights	24	24
10 nights or more	3	4
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	3.7 nights	3.9 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	18%	17%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	59	61
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	3
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	1
Camper/RV/tent	2	2
Other	3	3
No nights	15	13

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding or multiple responses.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 27.8 million business/convention trips,
35.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4C: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, First Quarter, 1986

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	10%	12%
Not a Vacation trip	90	88
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	25%	30%
Not a weekend trip	75	70
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 27.8 million business/convention trips,
35.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4D: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, First Quarter, 1986

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	80%	63%
Two	15	24
Three	5	11
Four	1	2
Five or more	*	*
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	80%	63%
Two or more adults, without children	16	28
One adult with children	1	2
Two or more adults with children	3	8
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 27.8 million business/convention trips,
35.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4E: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, First Quarter, 1986

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	2%	2%
$10,000-$19,999	11	13
$20,000-$29,999	15	15
$30,000-$39,999	26	27
$40,000 or more	35	34
Not reported	11	9
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	3%
18-24 years	16
25-34 years	23
35-44 years	31
45-54 years	11
55-64 years	10
65 years or older	5
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.
[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 27.8 million business/convention trips,
35.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4F: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, First Quarter, 1986

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Mid-Atlantic	7	6
South Atlantic	16	16
East South Central	7	8
West South Central	16	17
East North Central	9	10
West North Central	6	5
Mountain	11	10
Pacific	19	19
Outside U.S.	6	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 27.8 million business/convention trips,
35.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4G: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, First Quarter, 1986

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	6%	6%
Mid-Atlantic	8	77
South Atlantic	22	20
East South Central	8	8
West South Central	15	18
East North Central	11	12
West North Central	5	5
Mountain	6	6
Pacific	19	18
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 27.8 million business/convention trips,
35.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 4H: Percent Distribution of BUSINESS/CONVENTION Trips and Person-trips by ADI of Origin and Area of Destination First Quarter, 1986

ADI of Origin*	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Over 1,000,000	35%	35%
250,000 to 999,999	36	34
50,000 to 249,999	29	31
Less than 50,000	*	*
Total	100%	100%
Area of Destination*		
A County	53%	52%
Within Major City	45%	44%
B County	18	19
C County	12	13
D County	10	9
Outside U.S.	6	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

*As defined by Arbitron Ratings Company - see Glossary of Terms

Base: 27.8 million business/conventiontrips;
35.0 million business/convention person-trips.

Table 5A: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, First Quarter, 1986

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	25%	23%
300-399 miles	12	11
400-599 miles	16	17
600-999 miles	13	14
1,000-1,999 miles	15	15
2,000 miles or more	14	14
Outside U.S.	6	6
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	990 miles	1,000 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/RV	71%	73%
Airplane	24	21
Bus	2	2
Train	1	1
Other	1	2
Total	100	100

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] Round-trip straight-line distance for domestic travel only.

Base: 71.2 million pleasure trips,
134.9 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5B: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, First Quarter, 1986

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	8%	10%
One night	12	11
2 to 3 nights	39	38
4 to 9 nights	26	26
10 nights or more	14	15
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	5.3 nights	5.6 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	54%	53%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	32	31
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	4	4
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	2	2
Camper/RV/tent	2	3
Other	4	3
No nights	8	10

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 71.2 million pleasure trips,
134.9 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5C: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, First Quarter, 1986

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	75%	76%
Not a Vacation trip	25	24
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	55%	52%
Not a weekend trip	45	48
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 71.2 million pleasure trips,
134.9 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5D: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, First Quarter, 1986

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	45%	24%
Two	35	37
Three	9	15
Four	6	12
Five or more	4	11
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	45%	24%
Two or more adults, without children	38	43
One adult with children	4	7
Two or more adults with children	12	25
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 71.2 million pleasure trips,
134.9 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5E: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, First Quarter, 1986

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	10%	8%
$10,000-$19,999	17	18
$20,000-$29,999	23	22
$30,000-$39,999	16	19
$40,000 or more	21	22
Not reported	13	11
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	14%
18-24 years	14
25-34 years	23
35-44 years	13
45-54 years	11
55-64 years	12
65 years or older	12
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.

[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 71.2 million pleasure trips,
134.9 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5F: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, First Quarter, 1986

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	4%
Mid-Atlantic	6	7
South Atlantic	22	20
East South Central	7	8
West South Central	10	11
East North Central	13	15
West North Central	6	7
Mountain	11	9
Pacific	16	14
Outside U.S.	6	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 71.2 million pleasure trips,
134.9 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5G: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, First Quarter, 1986

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Mid-Atlantic	10	12
South Atlantic	21	21
East South Central	5	5
West South Central	13	14
East North Central	16	16
West North Central	10	11
Mountain	5	3
Pacific	17	15
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 71.2 million pleasure trips,
134.9 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 5H: Percent Distribution of PLEASURE Trips and Person-trips by ADI of Origin and Area of Destination, First Quarter, 1986

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
ADI of Origin*		
Over 1,000,000	35%	33%
250,000 to 999,999	38	41
50,000 to 249,999	26	26
Less than 50,000	1	*
Total	100%	100%
Area of Destination*		
A County	40%	38%
Within Major City	29%	28%
B County	29	33
C County	14	12
D County	12	12
Outside U.S.	6	6
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

*As defined by Arbitron Ratings Company - see Glossary of Terms

Base: 71.2 million pleasure trips;
134.9 million pleasure person-trips.

Table 6A: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, First Quarter, 1986

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	21%	20%
300-399 miles	10	9
400-599 miles	17	16
600-999 miles	14	16
1,000-1,999 miles	17	17
2,000 miles or more	16	16
Outside U.S.	6	7
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	1,070 miles	1,110 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/RV	71%	73%
Airplane	24	22
Bus	2	2
Train	1	1
Other	1	2
Total	100	100

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] Round-trip straight-line distance for domestic travel only.

Base: 55.7 million vacation trips,
108.5 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6B: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, First Quarter, 1986

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	8%	7%
One night	10	10
2 to 3 nights	38	36
4 to 9 nights	27	28
10 nights or more	17	19
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	6.1 nights	6.6 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	51%	51%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	33	34
Rented cabin/condo./ vacation home	5	4
Owned cabin/condo./ vacation home	3	3
Camper/RV/tent	2	4
Other	4	3
No nights	8	7

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding or multiple responses.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 55.7 million vacation trips,
108.5 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6C: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, First Quarter, 1986

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	54%	53%
Other pleasure	37	36
Business/convention	5	4
Other	5	7
Total	100%	100%
Weekend or Other Trip		
Weekend trip	46%	52%
Not a weekend trip	54	48
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding or multiple responses.

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 55.7 million vacation trips,
108.5 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6D: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, First Quarter, 1986

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Travel Party Size		
One	43%	22%
Two	36	37
Three	9	14
Four	7	14
Five or more	5	14
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	43%	22%
Two or more adults, without children	39	43
One adult with children	5	9
Two or more adults with children	13	27
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 55.7 million vacation trips,
108.5 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6E: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, First Quarter, 1986

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	9%	6%
$10,000-$19,999	17	18
$20,000-$29,999	21	20
$30,000-$39,999	16	19
$40,000 or more	22	23
Not reported	14	14
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	16%
18-24 years	15
25-34 years	21
35-44 years	14
45-54 years	9
55-64 years	11
65 years or older	13
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.
[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 55.7 million vacation trips,
108.5 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6F: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, First Quarter, 1986

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Mid-Atlantic	5	7
South Atlantic	24	23
East South Central	6	6
West South Central	10	10
East North Central	14	16
West North Central	6	6
Mountain	10	9
Pacific	16	13
Outside U.S.	6	7
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 55.7 million vacation trips,
108.5 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6G: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, First Quarter, 1986

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	3%
Mid-Atlantic	13	14
South Atlantic	19	22
East South Central	4	4
West South Central	13	13
East North Central	17	16
West North Central	10	11
Mountain	4	4
Pacific	16	13
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 55.7 million vacation trips,
108.5 million vacation person-trips.

Table 6H: Percent Distribution of VACATION Trips and Person-trips by ADI of Origin and Area of Destination First Quarter, 1986

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
ADI of Origin*		
Over 1,000,000	34%	32%
250,000 to 999,999	37	40
50,000 to 249,999	28	27
Less than 50,000	1	1
Total	100%	100%
Area of Destination*		
A County	38%	35%
Within Major City	28%	26%
B County	31	34
C County	13	11
D County	12	13
Outside U.S.	6	7
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel DataCenter

*As defined by Arbitron Ratings Company - see Glossary of Terms

Base: 55.7 million vacation trips;
108.5 million vacation person-trips.

Table 7A: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Round-trip Distance, First Quarter, 1986

Trip Distance	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
200-299 miles	26%	28%
300-399 miles	15	16
400-599 miles	26	25
600-999 miles	12	11
1,000-1,999 miles	9	10
2,000 miles or more	9	7
Outside U.S.	3	3
Total	100%	100%
Average distance[1]	740 miles	700 miles
Mode of Transportation		
Auto/truck/RV	75%	76%
Airplane	20	19
Bus	2	2
Train	1	1
Other	1	1
Total	100	100

*Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] Round-trip straight-line distance for domestic travel only.

Base: 46.7 million weekend trips,
83.9 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7B: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Duration of Trip and Type of Lodging, First Quarter, 1986

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Trip Duration		
No nights	0%	0%
One night	18	18
2 to 3 nights	61	62
4 to 9 nights	20	20
10 nights or more	0	0
Total	100%	100%
Average duration	2.6 nights	2.6 nights
Type of Lodging		
Home of friends/relatives	53%	53%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	39	40
Rented cabin/condo./ weekend home	3	2
Owned cabin/condo./ weekend home	1	1
Camper/RV/tent	3	3
Other	3	3
No nights	0	0

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 46.7 million weekend trips,
83.9 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7C: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Purpose and Type of Trip, First Quarter, 1986

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Purpose of Trip		
Visit friends/relatives	56%	50%
Other pleasure	31	30
Business/convention	14	11
Other	8	9
Total	100%	100%
Vacation or Other Trip		
Vacation trip	65%	68%
Not a vacation trip	35	32
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to 100% due to rounding or multiple responses.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 46.7 million weekend trips,
83.9 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7D: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Travel Party Size and Structure, First Quarter, 1986

Travel Party Size	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
One	48%	27%
Two	35	38
Three	10	17
Four	4	10
Five or more	3	8
Total	100%	100%
Travel Party Structure		
One adult without children	48%	27%
Two or more adults, without children	38	44
One adult with children	4	8
Two or more adults with children	11	21
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 46.7 million weekend trips,
83.9 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7E: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Family Income and Age, First Quarter, 1986

Family Income	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
Less than $10,000	8%	6%
$10,000-$19,999	15	15
$20,000-$29,999	27	26
$30,000-$39,999	16	19
$40,000 or more	23	23
Not reported	11	11
Total	100%	100%

Age[1]	Percent of Person-trips
Less than 18 years[2]	14%
18-24 years	15
25-34 years	25
35-44 years	16
45-54 years	11
55-64 years	9
65 years or older	9
Total	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

[1] This is the age of each traveler on the trip and, therefore, is appropriate on the person-trip level only.
[2] Does not include those under 18 traveling alone.

Base: 46.7 million weekend trips,
83.9 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7F: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Destination Region, First Quarter, 1986

Destination Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	4%	4%
Mid-Atlantic	8	10
South Atlantic	18	17
East South Central	5	5
West South Central	13	12
East North Central	14	15
West North Central	9	10
Mountain	8	8
Pacific	18	17
Outside U.S.	3	3
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 46.7 million weekend trips,
83.9 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7G: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by Region of Trip Origin, First Quarter, 1986

Origin Region	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
New England	3%	3%
Mid-Atlantic	9	9
South Atlantic	19	18
East South Central	5	5
West South Central	15	15
East North Central	15	17
West North Central	11	13
Mountain	4	3
Pacific	19	17
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Base: 46.7 million weekend trips,
83.9 million weekend person-trips.

Table 7H: Percent Distribution of WEEKEND Trips and Person-trips by ADI of Origin and Area of Destination First Quarter, 1986

	Percent of Trips	Percent of Person-trips
ADI of Origin*		
Over 1,000,000	37%	35%
250,000 to 999,999	36	37
50,000 to 249,999	27	28
Less than 50,000	*	*
Total	100%	100%
Area of Destination*		
A County	42%	40%
Within Major City	32%	31%
B County	28	31
C County	13	11
D County	14	16
Outside U.S.	3	3
Total	100%	100%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

*As defined by Arbitron Ratings Company - see Glossary of Terms

Base: 46.7 million weekend trips;
83.9 million weekend person-trips.

APPENDIX B
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ADI (Area of Dominant Influence) of Origin. The geographic area of origin of the respondent is defined as the ADI (Area of Dominant Influence) in which the respondent resides. An ADI is defined by the Arbitron Ratings Company as including all counties in which the television stations from a given city are watched more than television stations from any other city. Therefore, an ADI includes not only the metropolitan statistical area (MSA), but also all the surrounding towns and counties which receive the major share of their television exposure from that point.

In this report, following Arbitron's standards, the ADIs of origin are classified according to four population categories: Over one million (large); 250,000 to 999,999 (medium); 50,000 to 249,999 (small); and under 50,000 (also small).

Air Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "airplane."

Area of Destination. Following Arbitron's standards, four county types are identified: "A" Counties are those counties located in the 25 most populated metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) in the U.S.; "B" Counties have populations of or are located within MSAs of over 150,000 (but are not"A" counties); "C" Counties have populations of or are located within MSAs of 35,000 to 150,000 (but are not "A" or "B" counties); "D" Counties describe all others. Also, those who visited the actual city within the top 25 MSAs are shown as a component of the "A" County category.

Auto/Truck/RV Trip. Any trip where the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on that trip was given as "auto or truck without camping equipment," "auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment," or "self-contained recreational vehicle (live-in camper)."

Business/Convention Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "business" or "convention, seminar, meeting."

Destination. The place given by the respondent as the destination of the trip in answer to the question, "Thinking of this trip what is the name of the destination or farthest place you reached on that trip?

Destination Region. See "Census Region."

Distance. See "Trip Distance."

Domestic Travel. In this report, this term refers to all travel within the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii.

Duration. See "Trip Duration."

East North Central. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

East South Central. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

Family. A "family" includes the household head and all relatives who are currently members of the household.

Family Income. The total combined income of the respondent's family.

Geographic Residence/Destination. Information on the geographic area of residence of the respondent and the trip destination is classified according ADI's as defined by the Arbitron Ratings Company. See "ADI of Origin" and "Area of Destination".

Household. A "household" comprises all persons who occupy a "housing unit," that is, a house, an apartment, or other group of rooms, or a room that constitutes separate living quarters.

Lodging. Information was gathered on seven lodging categories: (1) homes of friends and relatives, (2) hotels, motels, motor hotels and tourist courts, (3) rented cabins, condominiums and vacation homes, (4) owned cabins, condominiums and vacation homes, (5) campers, trailers, recreational vehicles, and tents, (6) enrounte, for example, nights spent in a common carrier, and (7) other. The "other" category published in the report includes "enroute" and "other."

MSA. See "Metropolitan Statistical Area."

Metropolitan Statistical Area. A Metropolitan Statisical Area (MSA) is an integrated economic and social unit with a large population nucleus. Each MSA consists of one or more counties meeting standards of population and metropolitan character, except New England where towns and cities rather than counties are the basic geographic units.

Mid-Atlantic. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Mode of Transport. Each trip is classified by the respondent according to the primary mode of transportation in answer to the question, "What was the one type of transportation used to cover most of the miles on this trip?" The survey gathers data by eight classifications: (1) Auto or truck without camping equipment, (2) auto or truck with camper trailer or camping equipment, (3) self-contained recreational vehicle (live-in trailer), (4) airplane, (5) bus, (6) train, (7) ship or boat, and (8) other.

In this report, the transportation means have been combined into auto/truck/RV, airplane, bus, train, and other.

Mountain. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

New England. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Origin Region. See "Census Region of Origin."

Other Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping), or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)."

Outside the U.S. The geographic area comprising all foreign destinations, excluding the contiguous U.S., Alaska, and Hawaii.

Pacific. Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

Person-Trip. This is a person on a trip. If one person reported three different trips, his/her travel is counted as three trips and three person-trips. If three persons from a household go together on one trip, their travel is counted as one trip and three person-trips.

Person-Nights. This term indicates the number of nights spent by persons on trips. For example, if two persons took a trip that involved being away from home five nights, the travel would be counted as 10 person-nights. A trip to a place at least 100 miles away from home and return the same day is counted as a "one-day trip" and may be referred to as zero, or "no person-night trip."

Pleasure Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was given as "visit friends or relatives," "outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping)" or "entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports)." "Visit friends and relatives" trips plus "other pleasure" trips equal "pleasure" trips.

Purpose of Trip. The respondent was asked to identify for each trip reported the "main reason for this trip." Responses were classified as follows: (1) visit friends and relatives, (2) Convention, seminar, meeting, (3) business, (4) outdoor recreation (hunting, fishing, boating, camping), (5) entertainment (sightseeing, theater, sports), (6) personal, family (medical, funeral, wedding), and (7) other.

The main purpose for the trip was ascribed to each person on the trip. If a trip was taken by the respondent and two other people traveling with him/her to visit friends and realtives, three person-trips were counted for this purpose. Similarly, if the trip had been primarily for business, three person-trips were counted for business. (continued)

In this report, travel for "convention, seminar, meeting," and "business" has been combined, and travel for "outdoor recreation," and "entertainment" and "visit friends and relatives" has been combined into a "pleasure" category.

Respondent. This is the person completing the telephone interview.

South Atlantic. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Straight-Line Miles. This is a "great circle" distance approximation using arithmentically derived coordinates (based upon longitude and latitude) and the Pythagorean Theorom. Straight-line miles are calculated by computer program and adjusted to trip distance for presentation in this report. See "Trip Distance."

Travel Party Size. The travel party for each trip is categorized into one of several groups depending upon the number of household members who went on that trip.

Travel Party Structure. The travel party for each trip is categorized depending upon the age and number of family members on that trip.

Trip. A trip is defined as each time a person goes to a place at least 100 miles away from home and returns. The following types of trips were specifically excluded: (1) travel as part of an operation crew on a train, airplane, truck, bus or ship, (2) commuting to a place of work, and (3) student trips to or from school.

In this survey, respondents are asked to report all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, taken during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. This is done in an effort to minimize failure to report trips of 100 miles or more due to respondents error in recall.

Trip Distance. Trip distance is reported in terms of round-trip miles in this report. Round-trip miles are twice the calculated one-way, straight-line miles from origin to destination. These are calculated for domestic trips only. See "Straight-line Miles."

Trip Duration. This is the number of nights spent away from home on one trip. This includes nights spent at the destination and enroute. It is possible for a trip not to involve an overnight away from home if the traveler took a trip of 100 miles or more and returned home the same day.

Vacation Trip. Vacation was considered to be an occasion when trips are taken, but was not listed as a purpose or reason for travel. The respondent was asked for each trip reported, "Was this a vacation trip?"

Visit Friends/Relatives Trip. Any trip where the purpose of the trip was to "visit friends and/or relatives."

Weekend Trip. Each trip was classified as to whether it was a weekend trip by asking the respondents, "Was this a weekend or long weekend trip?" for each trip reported.

West North Central. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

West South Central. The geographic area of the U.S. comprising the states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

APPENDIX C
NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The National Travel Survey is based upon data collected each month by telephone interview from a national probability sample of 1,500 adults (age 18+) representing the total adult, civilian, non-institutional population of the contiguous United States.

The sample design is a two-stage, stratified, internally replicated national probability sample. The first stage of stratification is the nine census regions in the contiguous United States, omitting Hawaii and Alaska. The second stage is Areas of Dominant Influence (ADIs) within each of the census regions.

Each month, a new sample is drawn. However, because the primary and secondary sampling units are the same in each month, the successive samples are "matched", thus improving the trendability of the data.

To construct the sample, the entire country is divided into the nine regions defined by the U. S. Bureau of Census except that Hawaii and Alaska are deleted from the Pacific region. Within each region, the Areas of Dominant Influence (ADIs), as defined by Arbitron, are arrayed in terms of population. These ADIs form the primary sampling units of the sample.

Within each ADI, counties are arrayed by population, and within each county, minor civil divisions (MCDs) are arrayed in terms of population. From this listing for each region, systematic random sampling is used to select a sample of MCDs.

A total of 500 sampling units is chosen overall. This actually consists of eight separate matched samples, each consisting of 62 or 63 sampling units. Each of these eight matched samples is itself a national probabilty sample. The use of eight matched samples or internal replicates allows us to obtain data-based estimates of sampling error utilizing the well-known procedures developed by Professor John Tukey.

For each of the 500 minor civil divisions (MCDs) selected, the actual sampling point is defined as the largest telephone book containing the minor civil division. Since each minor civil division in the United States has a chance of selection proportional to its population, and since each minor civil division is associated with one and only one telephone book, each telephone book has a probability of selection proportional to the number of people living in the area and not to the number of telephones whether listed or unlisted.

An equal number of telephone numbers is selected from each telephone book in such a way that every number listed in the book has an equal chance of being selected. These numbers form a base for the sample, but since they are all listed numbers, they are not used for actual calling. Rather, a random digit is systematically added to the listed numbers selected so as to give a random sample of both listed and nonlisted numbers. This takes advantage of the fact that unlisted numbers are randomly distributed over all telephone numbers.

The procedure gives every telephone household a known (and approximately equal) chance of selection into the sample. To extend the sampling procedure to individuals, a systematic random respondent selection procedure is required. In this sample, potentially heavier travelers within households are over-sampled.

In projecting results, an unequal probability of selection of individuals is corrected by weighting all respondents where the weight given each individual is inversely proportional to the probability of selection of the individual. Such weighting is used to correct for the limitation of one respondent per household in order to give a more accurate count of all trips taken and to correct for unequal probabilities of selection within the household. Weighting is also done when necessary by demographic factors to compensate for any random variation in response.

A national probability sample of at least 1,500 U.S. adults (age 18+) is contacted by telephone each month. Each respondent is asked about all trips of 75 miles or more, one-way, he or she took during the month immediately preceding the interview. Those trips subsequently calculated to be less than 100 miles in one-way, straight-line distance are excluded from the estimates of trips. Starting in 1986, data are also now being collected on trips of less than 100 miles which included one night or more spent in paid accommodations. Demographic information is also collected from all 1,500 respondents.

In addition, all travelers are asked to answer questions concerning vacation travel intentions. These questions are also asked of a random sample of the non-travelers sufficient to bring the total number of respondents answering these questions up to a minimum of 1,000.

APPENDIX D
SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS
FIRST QUARTER, 1986

Number of telephone numbers selected	22,500
Number of interviews completed	4,584
Number of respondents reporting one or more qualifying trips	1,096
Total number of qualifying trips	1,487

APPENDIX E
SAMPLING ERROR, FIRST QUARTER 1986

There are a variey of statistical reasons why theoretical estimates can give only a rough indication of sampling error for key projections of this survey (e.g., trips). These include weighting, clustering, and response rates. For these reasons, the sample was designed to utilize the method of internal replication to obtain a more accurate measure of actual sampling error. In this method, the total sample is constructed or built up from a series of matched samples of small size. Each of these smaller samples is itself a national probability sample drawn as described in Appendix A. Each sample can thus be viewed as a sample of the universe of all households in the United States. The variation between samples can be used to give an indication of the sampling error.

For this study, a total of seven matched samples was utilized. Each of these consisted of fifty primary sampling units. Each of these samples was drawn so as to give the proper proportion of respondents in each travel region and in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. The tables below indicates the confidence intervals at the 95% confidence level based on this internal replication approach. The basic estimates of sampling error were supplied by Dr. Michael Rappeport of RL Associates, Princeton, New Jersey, and suggest the confidence intervals for the trip estimates contained in this report.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
DESTINATION REGION		
New England	3%	±1%**
Mid-Atlantic	7	±1*
South Atlantic	21	±1
East South Central	7	±1*
West South Central	13	±1*
East North Central	12	±1*
West North Central	7	±1*
Mountain	9	±1*
Pacific	16	±1
Outside U.S.	5	±1*

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*Due to the small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with care.

**Due to the very small estimated percentage of trips for this category, the relative error is very high. This estimate, therefore, should be used with extreme care.

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS -(Continued)	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
TRIP DISTANCE		
200-299 miles	24%	±1%
300-399 miles	12	±1*
400-499 miles	12	±1*
500-599 miles	7	±1*
600-999 miles	12	±1*
1,000-1,999 miles	15	±1
2,000 miles or more	13	±1*
Outside U.S.	5	±1*
TRIP DURATION		
No nights	12%	±1%*
One night	15	±1
2-3 nights	38	±1
4-9 nights	24	±1
10 nights or more	11	±1*
FAMILY INCOME		
Less than $10,000	7%	±1*
$10,000-$19,000	18	±1
$20,000-$29,999	21	±1
$30,000-$39,999	17	±1*
$40,000 or more	25	±1
Refused	12	±1*
TYPE OF LODGING		
Home of friends/relatives	43%	±1%
Hotel/motel/motor hotel	38	±1
Rented cabin/condo/vacation home	3	±1**
Owned cabin/condo/vacation home	3	±1**
Camper/RV/tent	3	±1**
No nights	12	±1*

TRIP OR TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS -(Contiued)	PERCENT OF TRIPS	95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL
ORIGIN REGION		
New England	4%	±1%**
Mid-Atlantic	11	±1*
South Atlantic	21	±1
East South Central	5	±1*
West South Central	15	±1
East North Central	14	±1*
West North Central	9	±1*
Mountain	4	±1**
Pacific	16	±1
PURPOSE OF TRIP		
Visit friends/relatives	42%	±1%
Other pleasure	26	±1
Business/convention	27	±1
MODE OF TRANSPORTATION		
Auto/truck/RV	68%	±1%
Air	27	±1
VACATION TRIP		
Vacation	53%	±1%
Not a vacation	47	±1
WEEKEND TRIP		
Weekend	45%	±1%
Not over a weekend	55	±1